NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER*, opposite the Brick-Market.

[*Price* $2 *per Annum*.—$1 *in Advance*.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1811. [VOL. L.—NO. 2550.]

Robert Robinson,

Has for Sale, now Landing from the Ship Ocean,

SWEDES IRON, from 3 to 1 1-2 inches, flat bars, and from 1 1-4 to 3-4 inches, square bars, of different dimensions.

He has also for Sale,

1300 bushels Cadiz SALT.

Newport, Feb. 16.

SWEDES IRON.

TWO Hundred and Forty Tons of Swedes IRON assorted, now landing from the Ship Ocean, for Sale by RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport, Feb. 16.

NEWPORT INSURANCE OFFICE

February 8th, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Dividend is declared, and will be paid on and after the 11th inst. to the Stockholders or their legal representatives.

JOHN EARL, jun. } *Acting*
JOHN L. BOSS, jun. } *Directors.*

WRITING SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber proposes opening a *SCHOOL* on the 20th of March next exclusively for YOUNG LADIES, provided a number sufficient to render it an object can be obtained. A Subscription for the purpose is now open at No 50 Spring-street, and at the School-House, No 7, School-street.—Although the principal object will be to render those who attend, adepts in the elegant Art of Writing, yet to those who wish it will be taught the common branches of Arithmetic.

JOHN RODMAN

N. B Hours of attendance from 5 P. M. till sun-set

Newport, Feb 13.

New Rope Store.

Wm. & John Tilley,

INFORMS their old customers and the public in general, that they have opened a Rope Store in Thames-street, No. 86 corner of Mr Robert Stevens' wharf, where they intend keeping constantly on hand, Cordage and Boltrope of all dimensions, spun yarn worming, white rope, suitable for halters and traces, houselin, marline, bed cords, hand lines, latchet lines, clothe lines and log lines. They likewise intend in the spring to furnish their store with small fishing lines of every description They will furnish Cables and all other cordage at the shortest notice, and warrant it to be of an equal quality to any manufactured in the United States—From the convenience of their store being so contiguous to the wharves and shipping, they hope to meet with the encouragement of a generous public.

Newport, Feb. 15.

FOR SALE, *or* TO LET,

And possession given the 2d of April next,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, &c. situated in Newport now in the occupation of Messrs *John & Silas Gardner* and next door north of the store of Mr P O Richmond's.—Connected with the establishment, are a Bake house, and a store suitable for the dry goods or grocery business.—For terms, apply to

GOLD S SILLIMAN.

Newport, Feb 14

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who are indebted to the estate of *Benedict Smith*, late of Newport, deceased, are hereby notified, that unless they make payment to the subscriber by the first of April next, she shall be under the necessity, however painful, of placing their accounts in the hands of an Attorney for settlement.

MARY SMITH, *adm x.*

Newport, Feb 15

FOR SALE,

And possession given the 25th of March next

A FARM pleasantly situated in Little-Compton, about two miles from the Meeting House, on the common, and within half a mile of a grist mill containing 90 Acres of land well proportioned for meadow, pasture, tillage and wood land—Said Farm is well walled and watered and has on it a large Dwelling-House, stable and corn house, with a good orchard and a well of water—The above Farm can be had for less than Two Thousand Dollars, and if not disposed of previous to the 20th of March next, it will on that day be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, at One o'clock P M—For further particulars, apply to JOHN BAILEY, at Troy, or to GODFREY FIRCE, living near the premises.

Also, For Sale,

A FARM on the greatroad leading from Seconet Point, (Little-Compton) to Tiverton and Fall River, pleasantly situated about one mile and a half from the meeting house common in Little-Compton—Said Farm has on it a good Dwelling House, barn, crib, and other buildings, and a good orchard, and is well walled, and watered by three living springs—The above Farm is bounded by the sea shore, where there is yearly a vast quantity of manure procured.—For further particulars, apply to JOHN BAILEY, at Troy, or to PETER BURGESS, living near said Farm.

Little-Compton, Feb. 9.

Writing Paper.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received,

EIGHTY Reams Burbank's WRITING PAPER, Foolscap No. 1, of a quality superior to any ever before made by him.—Also, 40 Reams Burbank's Pot No. 1, and 30 Reams Letter-Paper, of a very excellent quality.—They have also just received, a quantity of Brandywine Letter, Demy, Medium and Royal Paper.—The above will be sold at prices warranted to be as low as at any store in New-England.

Also for sale as above,

A Quantity of WRAPPING PAPER, of a very superior quality.

Account Books.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

HAVE CONSTANTLY FOR SALE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ACCOUNT BOOKS made of the best Materials, which will be sold as cheap as at any Book-Store, or Manufactory, in New-England.

☞ ACCOUNT-BOOKS of any size, ruled to any pattern, furnished at the shortest notice, either with feint lines, steel-backs, parchment bands, or common binding.

Constantly on hand and for sale as above,

A very extensive Assortment of WRITING-PAPER and QUILLS, Warranted INK-POWDER, a large Assortment of White, Red, and Black-Lead PENCILS, superfine DRAWING-PAPER, and almost every article in the STATIONARY line—warranted at as low prices as at any Book-Store in New-England.

Also, just received as above,

A New Plan of Writing COPIES, with accompanying explanations and remarks, written, designed, and systematically arranged, by A. WRIFFORD.

February 9, 1811.

SAMUEL I. GREENE,

Has for Sale at his shop opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee House:

A QUANTITY of fresh LEMONS and Cocoa Nuts. He keeps constantly for sale, a good assortment of Groceries and will give cash for copper, brass, pewter, lead, old iron, junk cotton and linen rags; he has for sale a quantity of Oakum.

Newport, Feb 14.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of MOSES BARLOW late of Newport, mariner, deceased, represented insolvent give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims and that we will attend at our respective dwellings within said term, for that purpose.

JOHN MEIN, }
JOHN EARL jun } *Com'rs*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SARAH BARLOW *Adm'x* or to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM *her Attorney.*

Newport Feb 6

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

THE Creditors of *William Pullen* of Newport, in the county of Newport labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit at the General Assembly to be holden at East-Greenwich on the fourth Monday of February next, and shew cause if any they have, why his petition for the benefit of an act made June 1756, for the relief of insolvent debtors should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Feb. 1.

FOR SALE,

A FARM lying in South Kingstown, about two miles west from Tower-Hill, containing 100 Acres of excellent tadowl and tillage land—The said Farm is well watered, has on it a convenient two-story Dwelling-House, an Orchard of good fruit trees, and the walls and fences are in good repair.—The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and it is believed that no better bargain can be had in the county of Washington Possession will be given on the 25th day of March next.

TIMOTHY PECKHAM.

South Kingstown, Jan. 24.

FOR SALE,

FORTY Puncheons high wath proof Jamaica RUM, of a good flavour Apply to JOHN COOK or JOHN COOK, jun. or JOSEPH BRIGGS, in Newport.

N. B. JOHN COOK, jun wishes to purchase Twenty good Shipping Horses, to be delivered immediately.

Tiverton, Dec. 28.

William Engs & Son

No. 170, *Thames-street.*

HAVE just received a large additional supply of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, and now offer for sale an assortment unusually extensive.—They have on hand as usual, a complete Assortment of Nails, Sheet Lead, Sheet Iron, Steel of various kinds, cast Iron Stoves, Shovels and Spades, &c. &c.—Likewise an assortment of Swedes' Iron.

Newport, Oct. 1.

Wm. & H. Moore,

Have just received and are now Opening at No 99, Thames street

A New and fresh Assortment of DRY GOODS, of the very last importations and most fashionable Patterns, which with their former purchases, renders their stock nearly complete

ALSO,

At their new Brick Store, No. 5, Market square.

A large stock of Groceries Hardware Dry Goods: Ship Chandlery Country Produce, &c—All which they are determined to sell as cheap and on as good terms as any store in Newport, not even the very cheapest excepted.

They return their sincere thanks to their friends and former customers for past favours and beg a continuance of their custom

Newport Nov 16.

Cranston & Shaw,

OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE,

TEN Hogsheads 4th proof Jamaica Rum.
5 do. 3d do. St. Croix Do.
10 Pipes Gin.
100 Barrels superfine New-York Flour.
100 do. do. Wilmington Do.
50 Bags old Batavia Coffee,
40 do. West-India Do.
10 Chests Souchong Tea.
10 Kegs Tobacco
20 Barrels Prime Beef.
20 quarter casks Malaga Wine.

Newport, Jan 12

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of GEORGE CHAMPLIN, of Newport, Merchant deceased, and having given bonds according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him, requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of the testator, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him

CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN, *Ex'r*

Newport Rhode-Island Dec 15 1809.

LIVERPOOL SALT, &c.

6000 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
Rolls and Raven's DUCK.

For Sale by C. COOK.

Newport Nov. 9.

TWO FARMS

IN WILLINGTON, (Connecticut) one containing 130, and the other 164 acres of Land are to be Let by the Subscriber—Who proposes to open a MORNING SCHOOL for the instruction of Young Ladies on the 1st of April next.

J. FRASER,

Newport Feb 8.

To be sold at Public Auction

On WEDNESDAY, March 20. 1811 *at* 4 *o'clock P M on the premises if not previously disposed of at private sale*

ONE HALF of the Dwelling House and Lot of Land in Washington Street, north of Mr. Thomas Goddard's.—For further particulars, apply to

JAMES AUSTIN.

Newport Feb 8.

For Charleston,

THE Sloop SALLY, STEPHEN HEFFERNAN Master, will sail in 10 days—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master, or to

GILBERT CHASE

Newport, Feb 8

Removal.

Mrs Sands,

HAS removed from Second Street to the Store of Capt *Edward Easton's* next door north of *Mr Arthur Fearing*, where she continues her *Millinery* business as usual—she returns her thanks to her former customers and solicits a continuance of their favours

Newport, Ja 4

Feather Beds & Feathers.

LIVE Geese and Fowl FEATHERS kept constantly for sale by

ABRAHAM BARKER
No 1 *Charles-street.*

Newport, Jan. 4, 1810.

S. & E. Martin,

No. 51, Long-Wharf.

HAVE FOR SALE.

ELEVEN Tons ENGLISH IRON flat, round and square bars.
6 Do. Swede's Ditto, flat and square.
5 Do Russia Ditto, old Sable, suitable for cart and waggon tire.
2 Do spike Rods
100 Crates best Staffordshire and Liverpool Earthen Ware
30 complete Dining Sets, blue and white hermit printed, willow and tree patterns extra quality direct from the potteries in Staffordshire.
6 Hogsheads best China, containing Tea and Coffee sets, compleat.
6 Boxes gilt China, same.
2000 wt English dry White Lead.
20 Kegs Dutch ground in Oil.
354 Bales prime New-Orleans Cotton.
560 Boxes best brown Havanna Sugars, entitle to debenture
7 Casks London Porter.

Newport, July 7 1810

Lopez & Fairman,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the ships Kingston & Jane direct from London.

AND are now opening an extensive Assortment of DRY GOODS suitable for the season comprising Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Coatings, Baizes, mill'd Baize Flannels, petite Flannels Vestings, Bombazetts, Wildbores, worsted Hosiery, Ratinetts, Gloves, Stockingnet Cambrics, Linen and cotton Jaconet ditto, Diapers, Prince Cords, Table cloth, Table covering checks, Canton Flannels, Dimity Ginghams, Handkerchiefs Calicoes, &c with many articles not enumerated, which will be sold very low for Cash

Newport, Nov. 16

Daniel Sheldon,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he has on hand, a quantity of excellent Cedar Clapboards, Cedar Shingles Pine Shingles, Boards, Plank, Joist, &c &c which he will sell cheap, at his old stand, on Sherburne's Wharf

Newport, Dec. 8, 1809.

Worthy of Attention!

THOSE who wish to purchase GOODS of an excellent quality and moderate prices, will do well to call on

Nathaniel Sweet,

At the Old stand of *Nathaniel Sweet & Co*
No 109, Cheapside Thames-street

Who has recently received a large quantity of Goods from Boston and New-York, of the latest importation which he offers at wholesale and retail as low as can be purchased in Rhode-Island, among which are the following Articles;—

Coarse, fine and superfine Broadcloths of various colours; Cassimere; Plains; Devonshire Kersey; coatings; Blankets; Baizes and Flannels; Russels, Wildbores and Bombazets; India cottons; calicoes and ginghams, Linens; Dimities; vest patterns hosiery, black and white laces, Ribbons of all colours white cambricks 3-4 4 4 6-4 wide, silk and cotton Umbrellas, with most other articles as usual in his line

Also a handsome Assortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,

And perhaps as elegant an Assortment of

MUFFS & TIPPETTS,

As can be found in the State.

Newport Nov. 16

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are in any way indebted to the Subscriber, are hereby notified that against such of them as do not settle their respective debts immediately with the Subscriber, he shall be under the necessity, however painful of directing suits to be instituted by an Attorney, for the ensuing next May Court

SAMUEL F GARDNER.

Newport, Jan 8.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THE STORE lately occupied by the Subscriber, No 107 Thames-street, with half the House above or separate, as may suit the hirer.—For terms, apply to

SAMUEL F GARDNER.

Oct 3 1810

William White,

Has for sale, wholesale and retail
No 11 *Long Wharf*

FOUR Hogsheads 4th proof Jamaica Rum 4 do Croix ditto; 2 pipes French Brandy, 4 Hogsheads Molasses; 200 boxes English Herring; an assortment of hollow ware and Nails; Lumber: Pine Boards: 250 M Pine Shingles, 100 do. Cedar ditto 12 tubs teel; 20 barrels Pork.

Newport, Jan 10.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE, opposite Liberty Tree, now occupied by G Mears Esq—Possession given the 1st of April next, on a Lease from 3 to 5 years.

FOR SALE,

One-half of the House in Thames-street, now occupied by Mr. Freeborn Coggeshall—For terms, apply to

SILAS DEAN.

Newport, Jan. 25.

CHARACTER OF FISHER AMES.

AMONG other valuable articles in the AMERICAN REVIEW, we were particularly struck with a sketch of the character of Fisher Ames. The portrait is not less admirable for the exactness of resemblance, than for the glowing, striking, and animated colors, in which it is depicted.

It will be remarked, that the style of the writer is precisely fitted to the delineation of character. Fervid, concise, pointed and sufficiently ornamented, the likeness is drawn with the ease and elegance of a Master Artist, leaving a lively and lasting impression on every amateur. We find no daubing, no tawdry embellishment and eked out lines, which do violence to natural symmetry. We see no interweaving of pretty borrowed phrases into wire-drawn, bloated and windy sentences—"Labored pompous periods" and "Johnsonian affectations" are not to be found in the writer's models of composition.—In the place of them, are simplicity and natural eloquence, combining the fire of genius, and the force of expression.

The celebrated Mackintosh sketched the character of Edmund Burke, in an article of about half the length of the one now recommended. It is held up as the standard of excellence in this kind, and is panegyrised for its correctness, precision, and at the same time comprehensiveness.

The famous Grattan delineated the character of the elder Pitt in about the same space, and we do not hesitate to say that the sketch of Ames is worthy of a comparison with either of them. In neither of the sketches mentioned, will be found any thing to please the taste which is vitiated. No ærial flights of fancy, or wild wanderings of imagination to attract the applause of snarling critics, whose standards of judgment are ever varying, shapeless, crooked and unseemly. All is solid, accurate, sensible and judicious. However, let the article be read, it will speak in better language for itself, than we can for it.

FROM THE AMERICAN REVIEW.

CHARACTER OF FISHER AMES.

A scholar and a friend has transmitted to us for publication the ensuing delineation of the character of Fisher Ames. It is the substance of a letter addressed to a foreigner, and breathes throughout that enthusiastic devotion to the memory of Ames, which we could wish to see predominant in the mind of all the ingenuous youth of this country. Although we do not fully coincide with the author of this portrait in some points of the comparison which he has instituted between his original and Edmund Burke, we profess the highest reverence for the genius and writings of the former, and shall seize with avidity every occasion of recommending them to the admiration of our countrymen and of the world. Ames, both as an orator and a writer, would have reflected lustre on any community, and may be considered as the most perfect model for youthful emulation which the United States have produced. This country has been the mother of many illustrious men, but has had no brighter ornament, and no more profound or elegant instructor.

"Multa munitum virum vi
Nihil tamen hoc habuissoviro præclarius in
se"

It is our intention to lay before the public, hereafter, a regular analysis of his works. The volume which his enlightened friends have published, is not only a treasure of political wisdom, but a literary monument which every American should contemplate with gratitude and patriotic pride.

MY DEAR SIR,

You remark, in the course of your correspondence, that Fisher Ames is conspicuous among the number of the distinguished men of this country, whose powers you have heard so much applauded. You urge me, at the same time, to furnish you with a delineation of his character, and have the goodness to suggest, that my own view of this subject will be most acceptable. I cannot refuse to comply with your request, although the execution of the task is by by no means easy. I can at best trace but a very faint outline of a combination of moral and intellectual excellence, which has rarely been equalled; and to the contemplation of which I can never approach without strong emotions of reverence and awe. The nature of this communication prevents me from speaking of him with the copious

ness or precision which might be desirable. You must therefore be prepared to receive my thoughts, just in the order in which they arise in the mind, and my first impressions in all their native warmth and vivacity.

Mr. Ames was gifted with a handsome person, with a voice uncommonly clear and harmonious, and was remarkable for the winning suavity and temperate dignity of his manners. To these exterior advantages, he united, what is much more important, a heart of the utmost tenderness and sensibility; and that ardour of mind, that lofty enthusiasm, which are usually attendant upon genius of the highest order—His morality was unspotted and unsuspected. Indeed, amidst the rancour and virulence of the contending parties, his integrity and honour have never been called in question. His patriotism was as pure, as his morality was sound.—Such was his unceasing anxiety for the public weal, that it preyed upon his health, and contributed to bring him prematurely to the grave! Of this I have been assured, by those who knew him intimately, and whose correctness of observation cannot be questioned.

You think, with me, that the extracts which I sent you from his speech upon the British treaty, may safely challenge a comparison with some of the most brilliant specimens of English eloquence; that speech, you say, has raised the character of American genius in your estimation. I have conversed with several persons who were present, when this celebrated oration, supposed by many to be the most eloquent that has ever been heard in our congress, was delivered. They state the effects which it produced to have been so striking, as to rival those ascribed to ancient eloquence. He was then, in appearance descending rapidly to the tomb; a circumstance of which, as is manifest by the conclusion of his speech, he was perfectly sensible. His aspect was calculated to excite the liveliest interest; and the whole scene to make the deepest impression. The annunciation of his intention to speak, together with the importance of the subject, so deeply interesting to every American, drew an immense audience. The large hall in which Congress assembled, was crowded with a most brilliant assembly of both sexes. When he arose, all was hushed into the most profound attention; and every eye was fixed upon him. In a low and solemn, yet distinct voice, he pronounced an exordium, peculiarly adapted to his situation.

He then went on, in a [illegible] argumentative, and impassioned strain, to answer and refute all the objections which had been urged against the resolution, proposed for carrying the treaty into effect. When he came to speak of the consequences that would flow from a rejection of the resolution, his whole audience were electrified. His voice summoned their imaginations to a scene of horror, which was described with a pathos and energy never exceeded. This, together with the solemnity of his peroration, produced so lively a sensation in the House, that one of the leading members of the opposition proposed to defer taking the question, until the minds of the members had time to cool, and (as Pitt said, after Sheridan had delivered his famous speech on the question of arraigning Hastings) until they should be able to distinguish "the blaze of eloquence from the light of truth." In this instance, however, though not in that of Sheridan, the blaze of eloquence was employed to diffuse, not to conceal the light of truth. His oratory on this occasion was of the highest order—bold, lofty, and impressive. We fancy that we listen to the voice of inspiration; and our minds are hurried along, as by the resistless lyre of Timotheus. It is this kind of eloquence that has inflamed Senates, and inspired armies with an invincible fury; that has appalled the guilty, and made princes, seated under the canopies of power and state, turn pale and tremble; that with "an awful warning voice" has made nations put on sackcloth, and humble themselves with fasting; and at other times, has poured myriads on the embattled plains, to assert the honour of their country or of their God.

Contrary to his own expectations, he survived this speech several years, and soon after retired from the bustle of public life. He then wrote many masterly dissertations upon the politics of our country, as well as upon those of Europe, which, in the present state of the world, are but too interesting to us. "The grave has at last closed over this illustrious genius, and his splendid sun is set forever!" Since his death, his writings, as well as some of his speeches have been collected and published. —They all shew an ardent zeal to serve his country, and the deep and lively interest which he felt in her honour and welfare. They are moreover fraught with political wisdom, and embellished by the graces of polite literature.

Of all our writers, he is by far the most eloquent. He has been frequently compared to Edmund Burke, and in some respects there [illegible] is a resemblance. But [illegible] happy figure, [illegible] compare great men, as great rivers, [illegible] admire for the length and rapidity of their currents, and the grandeur of their cataracts, others for the [illegible] and fulness of their streams.—We must not bring them together, to measure the difference of their waters."

Perhaps the character of his genius may be said to resemble Burke's, in the same manner that, according to Plutarch, Cicero and Demosthenes resembled each other. But I have always thought, that even Plutarch, able and masterly as he is in portraying character, carries his fondness for parrallels too far. Still resemblance may sometimes be found between great men; and they may with advantage be compared—This can be done in the present instance. Like Burke, Ames possessed that prophetic sagacity, which divines the future from the past; and as with him all his sentiments are just, noble and elevated. But their manner of conveying their ideas is very different.—Burke, though certainly one of the most splendid writers in the English language, is swelling, pompous, sometimes turgid. Ames is generally concise, always energetic, and frequently pointed; though he is also figurative and magnificent. His metaphors and figures are, however, for the most part original; and he is, in my opinion, even more happy than Burke, in the use of them. He does not pursue them so far. His genius occasionally blazes out, like the lightning of heaven. Its corruscations dazzle the eye, and electrify the nerves.—He sees his subject not only clearly, but with the piercing eye of prophecy and inspiration; and by a single figure, bold, new, and striking, he sets it before you. It is not merely perceived; it is tangible; it has life, and body, and substance. In fine, his style, like his thoughts, is original and his own. He was too affluent in the riches of his own native genius to borrow.

His mode of reasoning is also peculiar to himself: or, if a resemblance can be found, it is in that of Lord Chatham. He rarely descends the regular steps of a logical deduction; but his arguments are, nevertheless, extremely forcible and conclusive. He is always glowing and energetic: and, where the subject admits of it, pathetic and sublime. What gave peculiar force to his eloquence, was the strong self-conviction which he always manifested. This is discoverable in all his speeches, even to a reader; and must have been much more strongly felt by a hearer.

He is even more happy, if possible, than Burke, in drawing wisdom from the treasures of history. No writer ever more fully illustrated the maxim of one of the ancients, that "History is philosophy teaching, by example."

A statesman should indeed be formed from the recorded experience of nations. In history a vast volume is unfolded for the instruction of mankind, but a few know how to read it with profit, how to reap the lessons from it which it is calculated to teach. This knowledge Ames possessed in an eminent degree, [illegible] he perpetually illustrates, embellishes and enforces his principles, by arguments derived from the historic page.

It may be proper to remark, that he appears to have been less under the dominion of his passions than Burke—Whether they were naturally less impetuous, or that he felt more forcibly the necessity of checking and controuling them, certain it is, that they were not so predominant in his character.

Though it is undeniably true, that strong passions are generally found to accompany a powerful genius, and when properly regulated, to aid and vivify it, Ames did not, perhaps, think with Burke, that "our passions instruct our reason." At least he was unwilling to subject himself to the guidance of such masters. Still we find the same solidity and wisdom in the opinions of both; and the same abhorrence of those, "fools aspiring to be knaves," who would exchange rational liberty, good order, and sober government, for wild democracy and savage jacobinism.

In comparing these two men, I must therefore, say, that I think the American possessed, at least, equal genius, equal eloquence and equal goodness; though I will not contend that he had equal learning or equal opportunities of exercising his powers. But I must frankly declare, however such an assertion might hazard the credit of my taste with some, that his manner of writing is to me, more delightful than that of Burke, much as I admire the splendid and gorgeous eloquence of that extraordinary man. I think the manner of Ames more easy and natural. He never tires either his readers or his hearers. We know that Burke frequently wearied the latter, and sometimes, perhaps, fatigues the former.—Like Burke, he never received his full deserts in his life-time. But the future generations of this country will do him justice; and will enrol his name on the list of the wisest and best of men, when the pitiful cavils and vapid criticisms of ignorance or jealousy will be lost in oblivion. His writings ought to be the manual of American youth. In them they will find the purest sentiments, delivered in a style, easy, chaste and eloquent: which is infinitely preferable to the laboured and pompous periods, and "Johnsonian affectations," which have too much corrupted the taste of Americans as well as of European writers.

The just praises, which he was ever ready to bestow upon others, who might be considered as his rivals, shew, that he had not a particle of envy or of malignity in his composition. In a beautiful eulogium, which he terms a sketch of Hamilton, one of the ablest as well as most enchanting delineations of character ever given, he impliedly acknowledges an inferiority to that great man, which every one might not be ready to admit. He considers him, indeed, as superior, not only to himself, but to every man of the age.

Although as a *public* man, as a statesman and an orator, Ames was great and splendid, it is upon his *private* character that his friends delight to dwell.—By those, who were in habits of familiar intercourse with him, and of listening to the fascinating eloquence of his conversation, superior even to that of his public speeches and his writings; who witnessed the warmth and tenderness of his heart, and his unsullied morality, he is remembered with enthusiasm. I have thus given you a sketch of one of the greatest as well as most amiable men, which this, or perhaps any other, country has produced. If I have not done justice to my subject, and I am conscious that I have not, I must apologize for myself, in the language of this illustrious person, when speaking of almost the only American that deserved to rank as his equal.—"to delineate genius, one must feel its power."

Foreign News.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 13.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

THE brig Osmin, Capt. Wheldon, arrived yesterday, in the extraordinary passage of *Nineteen* days from Rochelle, France—He informs

That ALL vessels in French ports, under American colours, whether *from the United States, or not*, and whether the cargo be American, or colonial produce, are seized, and their papers sent to Paris.

That in *no instance* have they been allowed to dispose of their cargoes, and

That it was doubtful, what would be their ultimate fate at Paris, after the 2d February, even should the British Orders in Council be revoked.

These melancholly accounts are abundantly corroborated. Yet the detestable spies of Napoleon in our country, and still more detestable animals who call themselves Americans, have the impudence to declare, that the infamous decrees of France were repealed the 1st November: How long are the American People, who shed their blood for Independence, to be insulted with impunity, by the hireling slaves and minions of a blood-stained and inexorable tyrant?

The Osmin had custom-house sycophants on board, to detain her, at Rochelle; but they sent them on shore, and put to sea.

The letter of one "*Duke of Massa*," whoever he is, was the last official note which had been published in France on the continuation of the *sequestration* of American property until February.

A large quantity of British goods had been burnt at Rochelle, for four days. But as these goods must have been *paid for*, before they could have reached Rochelle, the loss must have fallen on the Emperor's own loyal, humbugged subjects, and not on *John Bull*.

Capt. Wheldon brought despatches from Mr. Russell, for the *Secretary of State*, which were immediately forwarded to Washington.

The Essex frigate had sailed for England, and was daily expected to return, on her way to the United States.

TRANSLATIONS

From a file of French papers, (received by the Osmin)—last date, Jan. 19.

The French papers are much occupied with the debates and proceedings in the British Parliament on the subject of the Regency, which question appears to have excited considerable interest in France.

There are many extracts in the French papers, from the American prints; more especially those which make personal attacks on the French emperor, and those which defend any measure of Great-Britain.

Nothing is given in the French papers, respecting the affairs of Spain; some extracts from the English papers are given, accompanied by notes of the French publisher.

The papers contain a Danish decree, dated at Copenhagen, 29th Dec 1810, containing additional prohibitions, respecting English merchandize, all kinds of merchandize, originally from English manufactories, and every parcel of English merchandize, are forbidden to be sold at any of the fairs, under penalty of confiscation, and the sellers and purchasers to be fined, besides paying double the amount of the confiscated goods.

On the 29th Dec. Bonaparte issued, from the Palace of the Thuilleries, a Decree, relative to the cultivation of tobacco within his dominions.

The repudiated Empress, Josephine, lived at her chateau, in the vicinity of Paris.

Fouche having been suspected of giving information to Lucien Bonaparte of the intentions of his brother Napoleon had sunk into disgrace.

Talleyrand was at Paris, though not in any public situation; but the Emperor was so far reconciled to him, as to see and it was believed, to consult him.

It was believed, that 300,000 men had been marched into Spain, since the commencement of the war.

By a decree of the Emperor of the 4th Jan. the mint established at Utrecht was to be continued, for the coinage of French money.

The new ship Eagle, of Philadelphia, was up to sail from Bayonne between the 20th and 25th Jan. in ballast, with passengers. The American cartel, Catharine Ray, in ballast, up, to sail from L'Orient, for the United States, 15th Feb. with passengers. Sch. Lydia, Kellam, Boston, with pot-ash, cotton, fish-oil, cod-fish, &c.; and sch. Liberty from Philadelphia, with 128 bales cotton, arrived at Bordeaux Jan. 10.

On the 20th Dec. the Emperor issued a decree for adding 26 Senators (from the new departments beyond the A'des and those beyond the l'Escam) to the Conservative Senate, so that the whole number of Senators may consist of 150.

The Jews.—The Journal of the Empire, contains the following article:—"Cassel, Dec. 29. 1810—The Jews within this kingdom enjoy at present, all the civil rights which the liberality of the Emperor Napoleon has heaped upon them. They form a part of the National Guard, lately established here, and in the King's Guard there are several officers of that denomination. A vast number of Jews have been sent to Spain, in the army, who have been promoted, as a reward for their services. Israelite apprentices are taken by the Mechanics of this country, and the Jewish Merchants are now permitted to buy and possess property, whether in country or town. Within the kingdom of Westphalia, including the country of Hanover, the number of Jews amount to 18,000. They have established at their own expence, a Consistory; and their school is very numerous, and a kind of seminary for poor boys drawn out by lot, who are to be taught different professions. On every sabbath, Mr. Jacobson, President of the Consistory, or some other Member, delivers a Speech on public duties and order.

Congress.

IN SENATE, FEB. 9, 1811.

A BILL so to amend the Judiciary System, that during the present term in Washington three Judges may hold a Court and determine causes by consent of parties, was introduced by Mr. Giles, read twice, and passed.—Several local bills were read.

The bill making further provision for the corps of Engineers, passed—Yeas 19. Nays 10.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The bill to extend the charter of this Institution was taken up. Mr. Anderson moved for its rejection. Mr. Crawford spoke two hours in favor of the bill. No question taken. Adjourned.

Monday, February 11.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The debate on this important subject was renewed. Mr. Lloyd spoke at much length, in favor of the bill; and Mr. Leib, against it, being, as he said, instructed. No question was taken.

Tuesday, February 12.

The debates on the bill to extend the charter of the United States Bank were continued this day; but no question was taken. Mr. Anderson opposed the bill.

The Senate this day rejected the nomination of Alexander Wolcott, as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, 24 to 9.

Thursday, February 14.

The Senate had the Bank Charter Bill under consideration again to-day. Mr. Giles spoke against the bill, and consumed the day. The subject will be continued to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, February 11.

Several local and unimportant subjects were disposed of. The bill making further provision for the corps of Engineers was received from the Senate.

The four Banks incorporating bills passed, and then the House adjourned.

Tuesday, February 12.

The House refused to consider the resolution some time since laid on the table, for the repeal of the law which requires of Collectors to deposit bonds in the United States Bank.

The Engineer Corps bill was read and committed.

The temporary bill from the Senate on the subject of the Judiciary, was read. It was opposed from most parts of the House, and a motion to postpone it indefinitely, was carried, 89 to 22.

Wednesday, February 13.

The bill to admit the Orleans Territory as a State into the Union, came back from the Senate;—which body insisted on an amendment to confine the right of voting to free *white* inhabitants. A spirited debate ensued—The right of the free blacks and mulattoes to vote with the whites was advocated on the *'76 principle*, that "all men were born free and equal." In reply to these "worm-eaten" doctrines, the "*Republican*" Eppes, and others, declared it to be nonsense to talk about *Equality*; that Men were not equal, and that the GOD of Nature had made a difference.—What, they asked, would gentlemen think and feel in going to the polls, or sitting in the Legislature with a negro—Mr. Eppes boldly averred, that the Declaration of Independence, when it spoke of all Men being equal, meant all *white* men; and added, that Northern men, who had no experience in *managing* a black population, were not competent to judge on the subject.—These "*republican*" doctrines were irresistable, and the "republican" majority receded from their principle, and concurred with the Senate. The bill has thus passed both Houses. It is proposed to call the new State Jefferson.

The Navy Hospital Establishment bill; the Indian Trade bill; and a bill for the distribution of papers respecting public lands; all passed stages.

The Senate concurred with the House in passing the bill for incorporating Four Banks in Columbia district.

Thursday, Feb. 14.

A bill respecting the militia, was read first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house.

A bill for creating the tract of country east of the island of New-Orleans and west upon the Perdido into a new territory, was read first and second time and committed to a committee of the whole house.

A bill for the relief of Lieut. Simeon Knight, who had made advances to Gen. James Wilkinson without authority of law, was read first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house.

A bill for a further appropriation for the Library, was read first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house.

The chairman of the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for the more perfect accountability of public officers, who are entrusted with public monies, read first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house—(this bill is introduced in consequence of the resolution which passed the other day respecting Joel Barlow.)

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, which contained evidence of the inefficiency of the Torpedo system as a mean of defence, and that about $1500 had been expended of the $5000, which had been appropriated to try the experiment.

The house resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, upon the bill for granting 200 000 acres of land to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company. After once denying the committee of the whole house liberty to sit again, it was afterwards gained; and the house resolved into a committee of the whole on the bill—(Mr. Basset in the chair.) Mr. Eppes moved to strike out, nearly the whole of the bill, and insert as an amendment, several sections providing that a certain quantity of the new lands, west of the Mississippi, should be granted to the different states according to their representation, for the purpose of internal improvement—(the object of this amendment was to defeat the bill.) Messrs. Eppes and Boyd spoke in favour, and Messrs. Wright, Key, Ross and Vandyke against the motion. The committe rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

The engrossed bill respecting an index of the laws, was read a third time and passed—Also, a bill for establishing trading houses among the Indians.

The house adjourned at 4 o'clock.

By the last Mails.

ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, JAN. 16, 1811.

INSURRECTION OF BLACKS.

A RISING of the blacks, on the plantations near German coast, was lately made, and threatened very melancholly consequences.—They first attempted to assassinate Mr. ANDRY, a Frenchman, and father-in-law to Governor CLAIBORNE, with an axe, and succeeded in wounding him.—His son had just been murdered by them.—With great exertions, about 80 whites were immediately collected, and marched against the brigands, who were defeated and driven into the woods with much loss. Other detachments were soon after put in pursuit of the fugitives, many of them killed, and the chief of the bandits, *Deslondes*, and several subordinate ringleaders, taken, and executed. Succours were sent from this city, but they have returned, as the chiefs of the party are no more, and the residue are starving in the woods, or cut up by their pursuers.

The insurrection appeared so threatening at first, that the whole militia of our city and suburbs were ordered out; and Governor CLAIBORNE appointed *seven* Aids-de-camp to communicate his orders. All the cabarets were ordered to be closed, and no male negro was allowed to be in the streets after dark. ☞ *The population of New-Orleans is 24,554, of which 16,654 are blacks and mulattoes!*

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, FEB 19.

Extract of a letter from Bremen, dated December 5.

"We suppose your countrymen will not feel much inclined to ship their property to the European Continent.—At any rate, we will not accept any consignments, unless they send a sufficient

RY.

[Vol. L.—No. 2551.]

num... of Dollars along, to pay the duties which amount on cotton and some other articles, to triple of the first cost. To-morrow the English manufactures, seized by the Douaniers, will be burned here. The quantity here is estimated at about $ 300,000. It is supposed that the amount of English goods already burnt in Germany exceeds five millions of dollars. We believe that the manufucturers in England will have no objection to such measures."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, FEB. 20.

LATE AND GLOOMY FROM FRANCE.

A fast-sailing vessel has arrived at Philadelphia, from Rochelle, in France, and has brought French accounts to nearly the last of January.

At that late date so far were it the case that the Berlin and Milan decrees —which his Grace of Cadore solemnly assured Mr. Armstrong were revoked on the 5th August, and would cease to violate the neutral rights of the United States on the 1st of Nov. last—were even suspended, that all American vessels, however loaded (one with *fish* not excepted) were seized immediately on their arrival—their papers taken and sent to Paris;—vessels and cargoes put under sequestration; their ultimate fate deferred to the 2d February;—and the captain of the vessel states it as the general opinion in France, that no material change would take place after that date. Americans—*What think ye of the prescience of your Administration now?*

FROM PORTUGAL, &c.

We have accounts direct from Lisbon, to the 28th December.—The armies had not made any important movement since the former dates. A French party had been frustrated in an attempt to retake Coimbra and Oporto.

The accounts from Spain are to nearly the same dates. Nothing but a partizan warfare was carried on; and that appeared to languish in most parts of the peninsula—Whether the inaction was the effect of the season, or the *war dogs* were tired of carnage, is not stated.

WAR IN MEXICO.

The war carrying on in Mexico, is between the natives and the Europeans and their descendants. Three battles have been fought. One on the 29th October terminated in favor of the Européans. The natives, who are termed insurgents, have stopped many carriages with gold and silver ingots, proceeding to the mint. The Europeans are partizans of Ferdinand; the natives are contending for independence.

FROM WASHINGTON, FEB. 13.

"The Supreme Judicial Court, which ought to be in term here, cannot proceed. The law requires four Judges to constitute a court, and only Judges Marshal, Washington, and Livingston are present. Had it not been for the foolish attempt to *compliment* Mr. Lincoln with an appointment it had *previously* been ascertained he could not and would not accept, a Judge might long since have been appointed, and a quorum formed. But folly and inconsistency appear entailed on the administration of our country. At the instigation of Joel Barlow, the President has been induced to nominate to the Senate, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, one Alexander Wolcott, commonly called State Manager of Connecticut. Even those most acquainted with modern degeneracy were astonished at this abominable nomination. The Senate were appalled. The nomination was committed; and to their immortal honor, as men and statesmen, they have Negatived the nomination 24 to 9!

"Very little business of general importance, if we except the Bank subject, has been agitated in either branch by our "Solomons in Council," for some time. Some of the majority have had the servility to say, that they are waiting the arrival of the new Representative of their sovereign Lord and Dictator Napoleon, Mons. Serrurier, who is daily expected. When he shall have disclosed the imperial and royal will, the public business will go on again.

"With regard to the fate of the Bank all is conjecture here. There are those who think the bill will pass the Senate, and even the House—This is not my opinion."

February 21.

Regency of England.

The last Philadelphia Freeman's Journal, states, "That a letter had been received in that city, from London, announcing that the Regency had gone into operation." [We are sorry that the Editor should give this report, without annexing the date of the letter, said to have contained the news. *Our* dates are to the 6th January, at which time the principles of the Regency Bill had not been settled. If his letter is not of a latter date, the intelligence must be premature at least.]

FRENCH PRIVATEER.

The Duke of Dantzic, French privateer, is still off the Southern coast, and beside the *Canton*, has seized, sunk and burnt, several other American vessels —She is a fast-sailing brig, mounting 14 eighteen-pound carronades; and by the declaration of the Captain, is to cruise off Cape Culnavello for further prizes.

From a Gibraltar paper of Dec. 22.

Cadiz, Dec. 9.—We have just received from England, 10,000 musquets, 100,000 flints, a million cartridges, 9 pieces of cannon, and 500 barrels gunpowder.

Gibraltar, Dec. 22.—The Bulwark, of 74 guns, has arrived at Cadiz with four millions of dollars; and twenty millions more are shortly expected. The French have thrown some small shells into Cadiz; but without doing much damage.

Provisions and money have been remitted to Algeziras, where several thousand men are daily expected.

Sir James Fellowes writes from Cadiz, under date of the 11th, that "from the statements during the last ten days, it appears, that, although the disease which prevailed there, cannot be said to be entirely extinguished, it is so far suppressed, that a few cases only are observed in the city.

From a French paper.

PARIS, DEC. 24. We have news from the Isle of France, to Oct. 10. The English had lost six frigates in that sea, viz. the Iphigenia 36, Meriede 36, Africaine 38, Ceylon 38, Sirius 36, and Magicienne 36—the two last were burnt, after getting aground.—The crews of the vessels, which had landed and fortified the rock *la Passe*, had surrendered. The Wyndham and Astelle Indiamen were also taken, with 1200 troops, ammunition and money. Among the officers taken were Generals Weatherall and Abercrombie. They were 2300 British prisoners at the Isle of France; which was well supplied, and had more than 8000 armed defenders. The French frigates Astrea, Manche, Minerva, Ballone, Iphignie and Neriede, were on a cruise.—

[☞ *The last* Moniteurs *contained later accounts, than the above. One of which was a long letter from the French Admiral, giving the details of the re-capture, by the English, of the Africaine of 38, the Ceylon of 38 guns, and the capture of the Venus French frigate of 44, by the Boadicea, Commodore Rowley, on board which were Gen. Abercrombie and many of the above prisoners. The Astelle Indiaman also escaped. It will be recollected, that we had accounts of the loss of most of the above frigates several weeks since from the Cape of Good-Hope. The Indiamen captured, were supposed to be stray vessels in the expedition against the Isle of France, which sailed from India; and which was to rendezvous at the Island of Bourbon. At the last dates, that Island remained in the hands of the English.*]

February 22.

A letter from Hamburgh, dated Dec. 10, states that the Russia markets are well stocked with colonial produce. In Hamburgh there has long been a total stagnation of trade. The new duties, and the manner of their discharge, have thrown new impediments in the way of commerce, the writer concludes —"We advise against new adventures to the North of Europe at present."

A letter from Revel, Nov. 17, mentions that the Gulf of Finland was froze up far below Cronstadt; and that 8 American vessels were at Revel, and would be obliged to winter there.

Newport,

SATURDAY, February 23, 1811.

The Hon. General Assembly of this State, will convene at East-Greenwich on Monday next, pursuant to adjournment.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated Feb. 13.

"The subject of the Bank Charter still remains in great doubt and uncertainty.—The Senate have been occupied upon it the last two days, and have resumed it again to-day. The question will probably not be taken until Saturday or Monday. It is believed there are sixteen sure votes in favor of the Bank, and several are doubtful. The Senate being now full, it will require eighteen votes to carry it, or the casting vote of the Vice-President, who, it is feared, is opposed to it. Thus you see how exceedingly doubtful the issue is, even in the Senate. If it shall pass that body, it will have a hard struggle in the lower house. I would fain hope that we can get it through, but I confess my fears outweigh my hopes. There are, however, many gentlemen who are very sanguine of success. The letter of Mr. Gallatin will, perhaps, do some good, but if it had come out before the members had committed themselves by a vote on the question, its effect would doubtless have been much greater. When men have once engaged in error, they are too apt, even after being convinced of it, to persevere from a false pride, which forbids their retracing their steps.

"Nothing further of the Non-Intercourse bill.—It sleeps very quiet; and will not probably be awakened until the new French minister arrives.

"It gives me peculiar satisfaction to inform you, that the Senate have this day rejected the nomination of Alexander Welcott as an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. The votes were 24 against 9. The independence of executive influence, and the disposition to enquire, have, in this instance, been honourable to the Senate.

Extract of another letter from Washington, dated February 14.

"M. Serrurier, the new French minister, arrived here this morning—nothing has as yet transpired relative to his mission.—It is supposed that it will take until Monday to go through the etiquette, and give him an opportunity to disclose his business.

"I am told that the Secretary of State has received late despatches from Mr. Russell—probably by the Paragon —nothing transpired.

"The Secretary of the Navy has communicated to Congress a statement of the *total failure* of the experiments on the Torpedo system of defence. The last experiments have cost the United States Fifteen Hundred Dollars. It is fortunate for our country that as many millions have not been squandered on one of the most visionary projects that ever disturbed the brain of a real philosopher."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Tuesday P. M. Feb. 19.

"The following is the intelligence from Washington by this day's Mail.

"On Friday in the U. S. House of Representatives, the Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures introduced a bill for annexing the port of Jersey to the Collection District of New-York, and creating an Assistant Collector, who is to be appointed by the President.—Read a first and second time.

"No business of importance done in the Senate on Friday and Saturday.— The Bank Bill is still under discussion.

"The Intelligencer of Saturday contradicts the report of a British and Spanish force having entered Pensacola."

The value of exports from the United States in Domestic Productions in 1810, was nearly SIXTY SEVEN MILLIONS of DOLLARS. Rather better than an Embargo. New-York exported nearly 11 millions, Massachusetts nearly 6 millions, South Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia nearly 5 each; Georgia and Orleans about 2 each; Dis. of Columbia, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, about 1 each; North-Carolina, Vermont and New-Jersey, about 400,000 each; New-Hampshire 235,618; Delaware, Ohio, and the Territories, the remainder.

The Hon. Christopher Gore is again nominated to the office of Governor by the Federal Republicans in Massachusetts; and William Phillips, Esq. of Boston, to the office of Lieut. Governor.

Seizure in Sweden.

A letter from Gottenburg dated 14th December received at Philadelphia, mentions, "that on the 3d, every vessel was detained, and on the 7th inst. the documents of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY VESSELS, laying at Carlsham, were taken from them sealed up, and are to be sent to Carlscrona. The continental system is going into operation as fast as it can in Sweden. The situation of an immense valuable American property in Sweden is very distressing.— No export is now permitted, and I think it will all come under the tariff duty before Spring, which will eat it up."

Loss of the Revenge.

A Court of Enquiry was some time since convened on board the Frigate Constitution, for the purpose of investigating the causes which led to the loss of the U. S. schooner Revenge, (wrecked on the 9th ult. on Watch-Hill Reef) and we are now gratified in being able to state that Lieut. Perry, (her commander) has been honorably acquitted of all blame on the occasion, and that his conduct has met the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy.

New-London Gazette.

Providence, February 22.

Yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, the inhabitants of the village of Pawtuxet were alarmed by the cry of fire, which proved to be in the Malt-House connected with the Distillery belonging to Col. *Ephraim Bowen.* Before assistance could be obtained, the Malt-House was entirely consumed, and the fire several times communicated to the Distillery. The citizens, however, by their spirited exertions, extinguished the flames as they gathered on the Distillery; and fortunately preserved the building without much damage.— The Malt-House contained about two thousand bushels of grain, which was destroyed with the building. The loss is estimated at $ 5000. The sum of $ 900 was insured upon the Malt-House, at the *Providence Mutual Fire-Insurance Office.*—American.

C A S H,

And the highest price, will be given for any quantity of Lamb and Sheep SKINS, suitable for Book-Binding, at this Office.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,

February 23, 1811

Entered.

Schooner Augusta, Kimball, D... marara: Sloop Fame, Earl, Ne... York: do. Flora, Chace, Richmon...

Cleared.

Brig Hiram, Newton, Havann... Sloop Industry, Ghace, Norfolk.

Arrived here on Thursday las... distress, the Schooner Augusta, ... Kimball, 51 days from Demarary, ... New-York, having experienced ... vere gale of wind on the 10th ... in which he lost his foremast, boat ... every thing swept from the decks, ... sprung his mainmast and bowspri... Left at Demarara, Jan. 2d, bri... and ...eller, of and for New-London ... days: Betsey, Kilburn, do. in ... Aborn, Blunt, do. in 3 days; ... Confident, Thompson, of and ... Ann in 20 days: Hawk, Dul... do. in 10 days.—Feb. 11th, in ... lat 74, spoke ship Rambler, ... days from Havanna for New-Y... generously supplied Capt. Kin... sails and rigging, which enable... reach this port.—*Samuel D...* Cape Ann, (a seaman belongin... Augusta) perished with fatigue ... cessive cold, on Wednesday nig...

A Newport brig was at Turks-... Jan. 27, bound to Jamaica.

At Point Petre, Jan. 18th, scho... Patty, Baker, and brig Rising-S... Wool, for this port in 10 days.

Sales at Auctio...

On MONDAY, February 25, 1811,

G. W. MARTIN & Co. OFFICE,

No. 62, Thames-Street.

Will be sold without any reserve, the following Goods, received per the Huntress and Fame, from New-York.

30 barrels 1st quality retailing Sugar.
4 do. Lump Sugar.
9 Puncheons superior Rum.
4 Pipes and 2 bbls. Country Gin.
7 Boxes Chocolate.
8 do. Mustard.
4 Chests Souchong Tea.
20 Bags 1st quality Coffee.
10 Kegs Tobacco.
2 Cases Hats.
7 Bags Pimento.

Sales to commence at XI o'clock A. M.—Conditions made known at the Sale.

At Private Sale,

30 Barrels Superfine Flour.
10 Boxes Candles.
50 Bags superior Coffee.

February 22, 1811.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 26, 1811, at

CRANSTON & SHAW's OFFICE.

A large and extensive Assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are the following, viz:—

100 Pieces Cotton Shirting.
50 do. Factory Cottons.
10 do. blue Broadcloths.
10 do. mixed Ditto.
10 do. Cassimeres.
8 do. Pelise Cloths.
20 do. Bombazets.
20 dozen Umbrellas.
75 Pieces Mamoodies.
50 do. Calicoes.

Sales to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

CRANSTON & SHAW, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Feb. 22.

INSURANCE SHARES.

FOR SALE, Six Shares in the *Newport Insurance Company.*— Apply to GEORGE MILES.

February 22, 1811.

WORTHY of ATTENTION!

WILLIAM MULLANS,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Newport and its vicinity.

THAT he underſtands the burning of Lime and Bricks, and as there is limeſtone and clay on this iſland, ſufficient for the purpoſe, he will undertake to build a kiln, and burn lime and bricks with the ſmall coals from the Rhode-Iſland coal pits.—To any perſon wiſhing to be concerned in an undertaking of this kind, which cannot fail of being profitable, he will give every neceſſary information.

The Subſcriber having been regularly bred a ſtone and brick layer will alter any chimney that does not carry ſmoke, ſo as to completely remedy the complaint.—He alſo ſets Stills in the beſt manner, ſo that they will not uſe more than one half of the fuel now conſumed; and will build Ovens in a like economical manner.—He will undertake the ſetting of grates for burning coal, in the beſt manner.—He underſtands plaiſtering and cornishing with Plaiſter of Paris and compoſition, on brick or wood.—He alſo draws plans of Houſes, which will prove a ſaving of at leaſt 1000 dollars out of 6000.—For further information, apply to

WILLIAM MULLANS,

No. 225, Thames-Street.

Newport, Feb. 22.

☞ *One or Two Boys, From 12 to 15 years of age, wanted as apprentices to learn the Art of Printing.—Boys from the country, of respectable connexions and of good habits, will meet with every encouragement. Apply at this Office.*

S. & E. Martin,

No. 51, Long-Wharf.

HAVE FOR SALE.

ELEVEN Tons ENGLISH IRON flat, round and square bars.
6 Do Swede's Ditto, flat and ſquare.
5 Do Ruſſia Ditto, old Sable, ſuitable for cart and waggon tire.
2 Do ſpike Rods
100 Crates beſt Staffordſhire and Liverpool Earthen Ware.
30 complete Dining Sets, blue and white hermit printed, willow and tree patterns extra quality, direct from the potteries in Staffordſhire.
6 Hogſheads beſt China, containing Tea and Coffee ſetts, compleat
6 Boxes gilt China, ſame
2000 wt Engliſh dry White Lead.
20 Kegs Ditto ground in Oil.
354 Bales prime New-Orleans Cotton.
560 Boxes beſt brown Havanna Sugars, entitle to debenture
7 Caſks London Porter.

Newport, July 7, 1810

Lopez & Fairman,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the ships Kingston & Jane direct from London.

AND are now opening an extenſive Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, compriſing Broadcloths Kerſeymeres, Coatings, Baizes, mill'd Baizes, Flannels, peliſe Flannels, Veſtings, Bombazetts Wildbores, worſted Hoſiery, Rattinetts, Gloves, Stockingnet Cambrics, Linen and cotton Jaconet ditto, Diapers, Princes Cords, Table cloth, Table covering, checks, Canton Flannels, Dimity Ginghams, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes &c with many articles not enumerated, which will be ſold very low for Caſh

Newport Nov. 16

Daniel Sheldon,

...FULLY informs his friends ... on hand, a quantity of ex... ...ards. Cedar Shingles ...

Among ... are

WALLACE, ... kirk, a metrical Romance, by Miss Holford, 1 vol.

The Saracen, or Matilda and Malek Adhel, a crusade Romance, from the French of Madame Cottin, 2 vols.

A Variety of Suttaby's and Walker's elegant miniature editions, including Dryden's Virgil, Pope's Works, Telemachus, Zimmerman on Solitude, Ovid's Metamorphoses, Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, Shenstone's Works, Belisarius, a tale by Marmontel, Vicar of Wakefield, Francis's Horace, Milton's Works, Roderick Random, Junius's Letters, Spectator, Sterne's Works, Rowe's Lucan, Goldsmith's Works, Johnson's Rasselas, Mrs. Chapone's Letters, Gregory's Legacy, Mrs. Pilkington's Poems, M'Neil's Poems, Somerville's Works, and Churchill's Poetical Works.

An elegant edition of Walter Scott's Works, consisting of Lay of the last Minstrel, Marmion, and Lady of the Lake, with an elegant portrait of Mr. Scott, in 3 vols.

The Poetical Works of Thomas Campbell, including several Poems from the original manuscript, never before published in this country.—To which is added, a biographical sketch of the author, in 2 vols.

The Borough, a Poem, by the Rev. G. Crabbe, in 1 vol.

The letters of Mrs. Elizabeth Montague, in 1 vol.

The Observer, being a collection of moral, literary, and familiar essays, by Richard Cumberland, in 3 vols.

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The best London editions of the following WORKS, among many others, in superb bindings, and many of them embellished with elegant plates:—

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February 23, 1811.

ness or precision which might be desirable. You must therefore be prepared to receive my thoughts, just in the order in which they arise in the mind, and my first impressions in all their native warmth and vivacity.

Mr. Ames was gifted with a handsome person, with a voice uncommonly clear and harmonious, and was remarkable for the winning suavity and temperate dignity of his manners. To these exterior advantages, he united, what is much more important, a heart of the utmost tenderness and sensibility; and that ardour of mind, that lofty enthusiasm, which are usually attendant upon genius of the highest order—His morality was unspotted and unsuspected. Indeed, amidst the rancour and virulence of the contending parties, his integrity and honour have never been called in question. His patriotism was as pure, as his morality was sound.—Such was his unceasing anxiety for the public weal, that it preyed upon his health, and contributed to bring him prematurely to the grave! Of this I have been assured, by those who knew him intimately, and whose correctness of observation cannot be questioned.

You think, with me, that the extracts which I sent you from his speech upon the British treaty, may safely challenge a comparison with some of the most brilliant specimens of English eloquence; that speech, you say, has raised the character of American genius in your estimation. I have conversed with several persons who were present, when this celebrated oration, supposed by many to be the most eloquent that has ever been heard in our congress, was delivered. They state the effects which it produced to have been so striking, as to rival those ascribed to ancient eloquence. He was then, in appearance descending rapidly to the tomb; a circumstance of which, as is manifest by the conclusion of his speech, he was perfectly sensible. His aspect was calculated to excite the liveliest interest; and the whole scene to make the deepest impression. The annunciation of his intention to speak, together with the importance of the subject, so deeply interesting to every American, drew an immense audience. The large hall in which Congress assembled, was crouded with a most brilliant assembly of both sexes. When he arose, all was hushed into the most profound attention; and every eye was fixed upon him. In a low and solemn, yet distinct voice, he pronounced an exordium, peculiarly adapted to his situation.

He then went on, in a forcible, argumentative, and impassioned strain, to answer and refute all the objections which had been urged against the resolution proposed for carrying the treaty into effect. When he came to speak of the consequences that would now flow a rejection of the resolution, his whole audience were electrified. His voice summoned their imaginations to a scene of horror, which was described with a pathos and energy never exceeded. This, together with the solemnity of his peroration, produced so lively a sensation in the House, that one of the leading members of the opposition proposed to defer taking the question, until the minds of the members had time to cool, and (as Pitt said, after Sheridan had delivered his famous speech on the question of arraigning Hastings) until they should be able to distinguish "the blaze of eloquence from the light of truth." In this instance, however, though not in that of Sheridan, the blaze of eloquence was employed to diffuse, not to conceal the light of truth. His oratory on this occasion was of the highest order—bold, lofty, and impressive. We fancy that we listen to the voice of inspiration; and our minds are hurried along, as by the resistless lyre of Timotheus. It is this kind of eloquence that has inflamed Senates, and inspired armies with an invincible fury; that has appalled the guilty, and made princes, seated under the canopies of power and state, turn pale and tremble; that with "an awful warning voice" has made nations put on sackcloth, and humble themselves with fasting; and at other times, has poured myriads on the embattled plains, to assert the honour of their country or of their God.

Contrary to his own expectations, he survived this speech several years, and soon after retired from the bustle of public life. He then wrote many masterly dissertations upon the politics of our country, as well as upon those of Europe, which, in the present state of the world, are but too interesting to us. "The grave has at last closed over this illustrious genius, and his splendid orb is set forever!" Since his death, his writings, as well as some of his speeches, have been collected and published.—They all show an ardent zeal to serve his country, and the deep and lively interest which he felt in her honour and welfare. They are moreover fraught with [illegible] wisdom, and embellished by [illegible] literature.

Of all our writers, he is by far the most eloquent. He has been frequently compared to [illegible] Burke, and in some respects [illegible] is a resemblance. But [illegible] own happy [illegible] to compare great men, as [illegible] admire for the [illegible] and rapidity of [illegible] others [illegible] and [illegible] of their stream.—We [illegible]

not bring them together, to measure the difference of their waters."

Perhaps the character of his genius may be said to resemble Burke's, in the same manner that, according to Plutarch, Cicero and Demosthenes resembled each other. But I have always thought, that even Plutarch, able and masterly as he is in portraying character, carries his fondness for parrallels too far. Still resemblance may sometimes be found between great men; and they may with advantage be compared.—This can be done in the present instance. Like Burke, Ames possessed that prophetic sagacity, which divines the future from the past; and as with him all his sentiments are just, noble and elevated. But their manner of conveying their ideas is very different.—Burke, though certainly one of the most splendid writers in the English language, is swelling, pompous, sometimes turgid. Ames is generally concise, always energetic, and frequently pointed; though he is also figurative and magnificent. His metaphors and figures are, however, for the most part original; and he is, in my opinion, even more happy than Burke, in the use of them. He does not pursue them so far. His genius occasionally blazes out, like the lightning of heaven. Its corruscations dazzle the eye, and electrify the nerves.—He sees his subject not only clearly, but with the piercing eye of prophecy and inspiration; and by a single figure, bold, new, and striking, he sets it before you. It is not merely perceived; it is tangible; it has life, and body, and substance. In fine, his style, like his thoughts, is original and his own. He was too affluent in the riches of his own native genius to borrow.

His mode of reasoning is also peculiar to himself: or, if a resemblance can be found, it is in that of Lord Chatham. He rarely descends the regular steps of a logical deduction; but his arguments are, nevertheless, extremely forcible and conclusive. He is always glowing and energetic; and, where the subject admits of it, pathetic and sublime. What gave peculiar force to his eloquence, was the strong self-conviction which he always manifested. This is discoverable in all his speeches, even to a reader; and must have been much more strongly felt by a hearer.

He is even more happy, if possible, than Burke, in drawing wisdom from the treasures of history. No writer ever more fully illustrated the maxim of one of the ancients, that "History is philosophy teaching by example."

A statesman should indeed be formed from the recorded experience of nations. In history a vast volume is unfolded for the instruction of mankind, but few know how to read it with profit; few reap the lessons from it which it is calculated to teach. This knowledge Ames possessed in an eminent degree. He perpetually illustrates, embellishes and enforces his principles, by arguments derived from the historic page.

It may be proper to remark, that he appears to have been less under the dominion of his passions than Burke.—Whether they were naturally less impetuous, or that he felt more forcibly the necessity of checking and controuling them, certain it is, that they were not so predominant in his character.

Though it is undeniably true, that strong passions are generally found to accompany a powerful genius, and when properly regulated, to aid and vivify it, Ames did not, perhaps, think with Burke, that "our passions instruct our reason." At least he was unwilling to subject himself to the guidance of such masters. Still we find the same solidity and wisdom in the opinions of both; and the same abhorrence of those, "fools aspiring to be knaves," who would exchange rational liberty, good order, and sober government, for wild democracy and savage jacobinism.

In comparing these two men, I must therefore, say, that I think the American possessed, at least, equal genius, equal eloquence and equal goodness; though I will not contend that he had equal learning or equal opportunities of exercising his powers. But I must frankly declare, however such an assertion might hazard the credit of my taste with some, that his manner of writing is to me, more delightful than that of Burke, much as I admire the splendid and gorgeous eloquence of that extraordinary man. I think the manner of Ames more easy and natural. He never tires either his readers or his hearers. We know that Burke frequently wearied the latter, and sometimes, perhaps, fatigues the former.—Like Burke, he never received his full deserts in his life-time. But the future generations of this country will do him justice; and will enter his name on the list of the wisest and best of men, when the pitiful cavils and vapid criticisms of ignorance or jealousy will be lost in oblivion. His writings ought to be the manual of American youth. In them they will find the purest sentiments, delivered in a style, easy, chaste and eloquent: which is infinitely preferable to the laboured pompous periods, and "Johnsonian affectations," which have too much corrupted the taste of Americans as well as of European writers.

The just praises, which he was ever ready to bestow upon others, whom [illegible] considered as his rivals, show, that [illegible] had not a particle of envy or of malignity in his composition. In a beautiful eulogium, which he terms a sketch of Hamilton, one of the ablest as well as most enchanting delineations of character ever given, he impliedly acknowledges an inferiority to that great man, which every one might not be ready to admit. He considers him, indeed, as superior, not only to himself, but to every man of the age.

Although as a *public* man, as a statesman and an orator, Ames was great and splendid, it is upon his *private* character that his friends delight to dwell.—By those, who were in habits of familiar intercourse with him, and of listening to the fascinating eloquence of his conversation, superior even to that of his public speeches and his writings; who witnessed the warmth and tenderness of his heart, and his unsullied morality, he is remembered with enthusiasm. I have thus given you a sketch of one of the greatest as well as most amiable men, which this, or perhaps any other, country has produced. If I have not done justice to my subject, and I am conscious that I have not, I must apologize for myself, in the language of this illustrious person, when speaking of almost the only American that deserved to rank as his equal.—"to delineate genius, one must feel its power."

Foreign News.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 13.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

THE brig Osmin, Capt. Wheldon, arrived yesterday, in the extraordinary passage of *Nineteen* days from Rochelle, France—He informs

That ALL vessels in French ports, under American colours, whether *from the United States, or not*, and whether the cargo be American, or colonial produce, are seized, and their papers sent to Paris.

That in *no instance* have they been allowed to dispose of their cargoes; and

That it was doubtful, what would be their ultimate fate at Paris, after the 2d February, even should the British Orders in Council be revoked.

These melancholly accounts are abundantly corroborated. Yet the detestable spies of Napoleon in our country, and still more detestable animals who call themselves Americans, have the impudence to declare, that the infamous decrees of France were repealed the 1st November? How long are the American People, who shed their blood for Independence, to be insulted with impunity, by the hireling slaves and minions of a blood-stained and inexorable tyrant?

The Osmin had custom-house sycophants on board, to detain her, at Rochelle; but they sent them on shore, and put to sea.

The letter of one "*Duke of Massa*," whoever he is, was the last official note which had been published in France on the continuation of the *sequestration* of American property until February.

A large quantity of British goods had been burnt at Rochelle, for four days. But as these goods must have been *paid for*, before they could have reached Rochelle, the loss must have fallen on the Emperor's own loyal, humbugged subjects, and not on *John Bull*.

Capt. Wheldon brought despatches from Mr. Russell, for the *Secretary of State*, which were immediately forwarded to Washington.

The Essex frigate had sailed for England, and was daily expected to return, on her way to the United States.

TRANSLATIONS

From a file of French papers, (received by the Osmin)—last date, Jan. 19.

The French papers are much occupied with the debates and proceedings in the British Parliament on the subject of the Regency, which question appears to have excited considerable interest in France.

There are many extracts in the French papers, from the American prints; more especially those which make personal attacks on the French emperor, and those which defend any measure of Great-Britain.

Nothing is given in the French papers, respecting the affairs of Spain; some extracts from the English papers are given, accompanied by notes of the French publisher.

The papers contain a Danish decree, dated at Copenhagen, 29th Dec 1810, containing additional prohibitions, respecting English merchandize; all kinds of merchandize, originally from English manufactories, and every parcel of English merchandize, are forbidden to be sold at any of the fairs, under penalty of confiscation, and the sellers and purchasers to be fined, besides paying double the amount of the confiscated goods.

On the 20th Dec. Bonaparte issued, from the Palace of the Thuilleries, a Decree, relative to the cultivation of tobacco within his dominions.

The repudiated Empress, Josephine, lived at her chateau, in the vicinity of Paris.

Fouche having been suspected of giving information to Lucien Bonaparte of the intentions of his brother Napoleon, had *suddenly disappeared*.

Talleyrand was at Paris, though not in any public situation; but the Emperor was so far reconciled to him, as to see, and it was believed, to consult him.

It was believed, that 500,000 men had been marched into Spain, since the commencement of the war.

By a decree of the Emperor of the 4th Jan. the mint established at Utrecht was to be continued, for the coinage of French money.

The new ship Eagle, of Philadelphia, was up to sail from Bayonne between the 20th and 25th Jan. in ballast, with passengers. The American cartel, Catharine Ray, in ballast, up, to sail from L'Orient, for the United States, 15th Feb. with passengers. Sch. Lydia, Kellam, Boston, with pot-ash, cotton, fish-oil, cod-fish, &c.; and sch. Liberty, from Philadelphia, with 128 bales cotton, arrived at Bordeaux Jan. 10.

On the 20th Dec. the Emperor issued a decree for adding 26 Senators (from the new departments beyond the A'des and those beyond the l'Escam) to the Conservative Senate, so that the whole number of Senators may consist of 150.

The Jews.—The Journal of the Empire, contains the following article:—"Cassel, Dec. 20. 1810—The Jews within this kingdom enjoy at present, all the civil rights which the liberality of the Emperor Napoleon has heaped upon them. They form a part of the National Guard, lately established here, and in the King's Guard there are several officers of that denomination. A vast number of Jews have been sent to Spain, in the army, who have been promoted, as a reward for their services. Israelite apprentices are taken by the Mechanics of this country, and the Jewish Merchants are now permitted to buy and possess property, whether in country or town. Within the kingdom of Westphalia, including the country of Hanover, the number of Jews amount to 18,000. They have established at their own expence, a Consistory; and their school is very numerous, and a kind of seminary for poor boys drawn out by lot, who are to be taught different professions. On every sabbath, Mr. Jacobson, President of the Consistory, or some other Member, delivers a Speech on public duties and order.

Congress.

IN SENATE, FEB. 9, 1811.

A BILL so to amend the Judiciary System, that during the present term in Washington, three Judges may hold a Court and determine causes by consent of parties, was introduced by Mr. Giles, read twice, and passed.—Several local bills were read.

The bill making further provision for the corps of Engineers, passed—Yeas 19. Nays 10.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The bill to extend the charter of this Institution was taken up. Mr. Anderson moved for its rejection. Mr. Crawford spoke two hours in favor of the bill. No question taken. Adjourned.

Monday, February 11.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The debate on this important subject was renewed. Mr. Lloyd spoke at much length, in favor of the bill; and Mr. Leib, against it, being, as he said, instructed. No question was taken.

Tuesday, February 12.

The debates on the bill to extend the charter of the United States Bank were continued this day; but no question was taken. Mr. Anderson opposed the bill.

The Senate this day rejected the nomination of Alexander Wolcott, as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, 24 to 9.

Thursday, February 14.

The Senate had the Bank Charter Bill under consideration again to-day. Mr. Giles spoke against the bill, and consumed the day. The subject will be continued to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Monday, February 11.

Several local and unimportant subjects were disposed of. The bill making further provision for the corps of Engineers was received from the Senate.

The four Banks incorporating bills passed, and then the House adjourned.

Tuesday, February 12.

The House refused to consider the resolution some time since laid on the table, for the repeal of the law which requires of Collectors to deposit bonds in the United States Bank.

The Engineer Corps bill was read and committed.

The temporary bill from the Senate on the subject of the Judiciary, was read. It was opposed from most parts of the House, and a motion to postpone it indefinitely, was carried, 89 to 22.

Wednesday, February 13.

The bill to admit the Orleans Territory as a State into the Union, came back from the Senate;—which body insisted on an amendment to confine the right of voting to free *white* inhabitants. A spirited debate ensued.—The right of the free blacks and mulattoes to vote with the whites was advocated on the "*'76 principle*, that "all men were born free and equal." In reply to these "worm-eaten" doctrines, the "*Republican*" Eppes, and others, declared it to be nonsense to talk about *Equality*; that Men were not equal, and that the GOD of Nature had made a difference.—What, they asked, would gentlemen think and feel in going to the polls, or sitting in the Legislature with a negro.—Mr. Eppes boldly averred, that the Declaration of Independence, which spoke of all Men being equal, meant *white* men; and added, that Northern men, who had no experience in *managing* a black population, were not competent to judge on the subject.—The "*republican*" doctrines were irresistible, and the "republican" majority receded from their principle, and concurred with the Senate. The bill has thus passed both Houses. It is proposed to call the new State Jefferson.

The Navy Hospital Establishment bill; the Indian Trade bill; and a bill for the distribution of papers respecting public lands; all passed stages.

The Senate concurred with the House in passing the bill for incorporating Four Banks in Columbia district.

Thursday, Feb. 14.

A bill respecting the militia, was read first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house.

A bill for creating the tract of country east of the island of New-Orleans and west upon the Perdido into a new territory, was read first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house.

A bill for the relief of Lieut. Simeon Knight, who had made advances to Gen. James Wilkinson without authority of law, was read first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house.

A bill for a further appropriation for the Library, was read first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house.

The chairman of the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for the more perfect accountability of public officers, who are entrusted with public monies, read first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house—this bill is introduced in consequence of the resolution which passed the other day respecting Joel Barlow.)

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, which contained evidence of the inefficiency of the Torpedo system as a mean of defence, and that about $1500 had been expended of the $5000, which had been appropriated to try the experiment.

The house resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, upon the bill for granting 200 000 acres of land to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company. After once denying the committee of the whole house liberty to sit again, it was afterwards gained; and the house resolved into a committee of the whole on the bill—(Mr. Basset in the chair.) Mr. Eppes moved to strike out, nearly the whole of the bill, and insert as an amendment, several sections providing that a certain quantity of the new lands, west of the Mississippi should be granted to the different states according to their representation, for the purpose of internal improvement—(the object of this amendment was to defeat the bill.) Messrs. Eppes and Boyd spoke in favour, and Messrs. Wright, Key, Ross and Vandyke against the motion. The committe rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

The engrossed bill respecting an index of the laws, was read a third time and passed—Also, a bill for establishing trading houses among the Indians.

The house adjourned at 4 o'clock.

By the last Mails.

ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, JAN. 16, 1811.

INSURRECTION OF BLACKS.

A RISING of the blacks, on the plantations near German coast, was lately made, and threatened very melancholly consequences.—They first attempted to assassinate Mr. ANDRY, a Frenchman, and father-in-law to Governor CLAIBORNE, with an axe, and succeeded in wounding him.—His son had just been murdered by them.—With great exertions, about 80 whites were immediately collected, and marched against the brigands, who were defeated and driven into the woods with much loss. Other detachments were soon after put in pursuit of the fugitives, many of them killed, and the chief of the bandits, *Deflondes*, and several subordinate ring leaders, taken, and executed. Succours were sent from this city, but they have returned, as the chiefs of the party are no more, and the residue are starving in the woods, or cut up by their pursuers.

The insurrection appeared so threatening at first, that the whole militia of our city and suburbs were ordered out; and Governor CLAIBORNE appointed *seven* Aids-de-camp to communicate his orders. All the carbarets were ordered to be closed, and no male negro was allowed to be in the streets after dark. ☞ *The population of New-Orleans is 24,554, of which 15,654 are blacks and mulattoes!*

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 19.

Extract of a letter from Bremen, dated December 5.

"We suppose your countrymen will not feel much inclined to ship their property to the European Continent.—At any rate, we will not accept any consignments, unless they send a sufficient

numb[illegible] of Dollars along, to pay the duties which amount on cotton and some other articles, to triple of the first cost. To-morrow the English manufactures, seized by the Douaniers, will be burned here. The quantity here is estimated at about $ 300,000. It is supposed that the amount of English goods already burnt in Germany exceeds five millions of dollars. We believe that the manufacturers in England will have no objection to such measures."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, FEB. 20.

LATE AND GLOOMY FROM FRANCE.

A fast-sailing vessel has arrived at Philadelphia, from Rochelle, in France, and has brought French accounts to nearly the last of January.

At that late date so far were it the case that the Berlin and Milan decrees —which his Grace of Cadore solemnly assured Mr. Armstrong were revoked on the 5th August, and would cease to violate the neutral rights of the United States on the 1st of Nov. last—were even suspended, that all American vessels, however loaded (one with *fish* not excepted) were seized immediately on their arrival—their papers taken and sent to Paris;—vessels and cargoes put under sequestration; their ultimate fate deferred to the 2d February;—and the captain of the vessel states it as the general opinion in France, that no material change would take place after that date. Americans—*What think ye of the prescience of your Admsuistration now?*

FROM PORTUGAL, &c.

We have accounts direct from Lisbon, to the 28th December.—The armies had not made any important movement since the former dates. A French party had been frustrated in an attempt to retake Coimbra and Oporto.

The accounts from Spain are to nearly the same dates. Nothing but a partizan warfare was carried on; and that appeared to languish in most parts of the peninsula—Whether the inaction was the effect of the season, or the *war dogs* were tired of carnage, is not stated.

WAR IN MEXICO.

The war carrying on in Mexico, is between the natives and the Europeans and their descendants. Three battles have been fought. One on the 29th October terminated in favor of the Europeans. The natives, who are termed insurgents, have stopped many carriages with gold and silver ingots, proceeding to the mint. The Europeans are partizans of Ferdinand; the natives are contending for independence.

FROM WASHINGTON, FEB. 13.

"The Supreme Judicial Court, which ought to be in term here, cannot proceed. The law requires four Judges to constitute a court, and only Judges Marshal, Washington, and Livingston are present. Had it not been for the foolish attempt to *compliment* Mr. Lincoln with an appointment it had *previously* been ascertained he could not and would not accept, a Judge might long since have been appointed, and a quorum formed. But folly and inconsisteney appear entailed on the administration of our country. At the instigation of Joel Barlow, the President has been induced to nominate to the Senate, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, one Alexander Wolcott, commonly called State Manager of Connecticut. Even those most acquainted with modern degeneracy were astonished at this abominable nomination. The Senate were appalled. The nomination was committed; and to their immortal honor, as men and statesmen, they have Negatived the nomination 24 to 9!

"Very little business of general importance, if we except the Bank subject, has been agitated in either branch by our "Solomons in Council," for some time. Some of the majority have had the servility to say, that they are waiting the arrival of the new Representative of their sovereign Lord and Dictator Napoleon, Mons. Serrurier, who is daily expected. When he shall have disclosed the imperial and royal will, the public business will go on again.

"With regard to the fate of the Bank all is conjecture here. There are those who think the bill will pass the Senate, and even the House—This is not my opinion."

February 21.

Regency of England.

The last Philadelphia Freeman's Journal, states, "That a letter had been received in that city, from London, announcing that the Regency had gone into operation." [We are sorry that the Editor should give this report, without annexing the date of the letter, said to have contained the news. *Our* dates are to the 6th January, at which time the principles of the Regency Bill had not been settled. If his letter is not of a latter date, the intelligence must be premature at least.]

FRENCH PRIVATEER.

The Duke of Dantzic, French privateer, is still off the Southern coast, and beside the *Canton*, has seized, sunk and burnt, several other American vessels. —She is a fast-sailing brig, mounting 14 eighteen-pound carronades; and by the declaration of the Captain, is to cruise off Cape Culnavello for further prizes.

From a Gibraltar paper of Dec. 22.

CADIZ, DEC. 9.—We have just received from England, 10,000 musquets, 100,000 flints, a million cartridges, 9 pieces of cannon, and 500 barrels gunpowder.

GIBRALTAR, DEC. 22.—The Bulwark, of 74 guns, has arrived at Cadiz with four millions of dollars; and twenty millions more are shortly expected. The French have thrown some small shells into Cadiz; but without doing much damage.

Provisions and money have been remitted to Algeziras, where several thousand men are daily expected.

Sir James Fellowes writes from Cadiz, under date of the 11th, that "from the statesments during the last ten days, it appears, that, although the disease which prevailed there, cannot be said to be entirely extinguished, it is so far suppressed, that a few cases only are observed in the city.

From a French paper.

PARIS, DEC. 24. We have news from the Isle of France, to Oct. 10. The English had lost six frigates in that sea, viz. the Iphigenia 36, Meriede 36, Africaine 38, Ceylon 38, Sirius 36, and Magicienne 36—the two last were burnt, after getting aground.—The crews of the vessels, which had landed and fortified the rock *la Passe*, had surrendered. The Wyndham and Astelle Indiamen were also taken, with 1200 troops, ammunition and money. Among the officers taken were Generals Weatherall and Abercrombie. They were 2300 British prisoners at the Isle of France; which was well supplied, and had more than 8000 armed defenders. The French frigates Astrea, Manche, Minerva, Ballone, Iphignie and Neriede, were on a cruise.— [☞ *The last* Moniteurs *contained later accounts, than the above. One of which was a long letter from the French Admiral, giving the details of the re-capture, by the English, of the Africaine of 38, the Ceylon of 38 guns, and the capture of the Venus French frigate of 44, by the Boadicea, Commodore Rowley, on board which were Gen. Abercrombie and many of the above prisoners. The Astelle Indiaman also escaped. It will be recollected, that we had accounts of the loss of most of the above frigates several weeks since from the Cape of Good-Hope. The Indiamen captured, were supposed to be stray vessels in the expedition against the Isle of France, which sailed from India; and which was to rendezvous at the Island of Bourbon. At the last dates, that Island remained in the hands of the English.*]

February 22.

A letter from Hamburgh, dated Dec. 10, states that the Russia markets are well stocked with colonial produce. In Hamburgh there has long been a total stagnation of trade. The new duties, and the manner of their discharge, have thrown new impediments in the way of commerce, the writer concludes —"We advise against new adventures to the North of Europe at present."

A letter from Revel, Nov. 17, mentions that the Gulf of Finland was froze up far below Cronstadt; and that 8 American vessels were at Revel, and would be obliged to winter there.

Newport,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1811.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State, will convene at East-Greenwich on Monday next, pursuant to adjournment.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated Feb. 13.

"The subject of the Bank Charter still remains in great doubt and uncertainty.—The Senate have been occupied upon it the last two days, and have resumed it again to-day. The question will probably not be taken until Saturday or Monday. It is believed there are sixteen sure votes in favor of the Bank, and several are doubtful. The Senate being now full, it will require eighteen votes to carry it, or the casting vote of the Vice-President, who, it is feared, is opposed to it. Thus you see how exceedingly doubtful the issue is, even in the Senate. If it shall pass that body, it will have a hard struggle in the lower house. I would fain hope that we can get it through, but I confess my fears outweigh my hopes. There are, however, many gentlemen who are very sanguine of success. The letter of Mr. Gallatin will, perhaps, do some good, but if it had come out before the members had committed themselves by a vote on the question, its effect would doubtless have been much greater. When men have once engaged in error, they are too apt, even after being convinced of it, to persevere from a false pride, which forbids their retracing their steps.

"Nothing further of the Non-Intercourse bill.—It sleeps very quiet; and will not probably be awakened until the new French minister arrives.

"It gives me peculiar satisfaction to inform you, that the Senate have this day rejected the nomination of Alexander Wolcott as an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. The votes were 24 against 9. The independence of executive influence, and the disposition to enquire, have, in this instance, been honourable to the Senate.

Extract of another letter from Washington, dated February 14.

"M. Serrurier, the new French minister, arrived here this morning—nothing has as yet transpired relative to his mission.—It is supposed that it will take until Monday to go through the etiquette, and give him an opportunity to disclose his business.

"I am told that the Secretary of State has received late despatches from Mr. Russell—probably by the Paragon —nothing transpired.

"The Secretary of the Navy has communicated to Congress a statement of the *total failure* of the experiments on the Torpedo system of defence. The last experiments have cost the United States Fifteen Hundred Dollars. It is fortunate for our country that as many millions have not been squandered on one of the most visionary projects that ever disturbed the brain of a real philosopher."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Tuesday P. M. Feb. 19.

"The following is the intelligence from Washington by this day's Mail.

"On Friday in the U. S. House of Representatives, the Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures introduced a bill for annexing the port of Jersey to the Collection District of New-York, and creating an Assistant Collector, who is to be appointed by the President.—Read a first and second time.

"No business of importance done in the Senate on Friday and Saturday.—The Bank Bill is still under discussion.

"The Intelligencer of Saturday contradicts the report of a British and Spanish force having entered Pensacola."

The value of exports from the United States in Domestic Productions in 1810, was nearly SIXTY SEVEN MILLIONS of DOLLARS. Rather better than an Embargo. New-York exported nearly 11 millions, Massachusetts nearly 6 millions, South Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia nearly 5 each; Georgia and Orleans about 2 each; Dis. of Columbia, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, about 1 each; North-Carolina, Vermont and New-Jersey, about 400,000 each; New-Hampshire 225,618; Delaware, Ohio, and the Territories, the remainder.

The Hon. CHRISTOPHER GORE is again nominated to the office of Governor by the Federal Republicans in Massachusetts; and WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq. of Boston, to the office of Lieut. Governor.

Seizure in Sweden.

A letter from Gottenburg, dated 14th December received at Philadelphia, mentions, "that on the 3d, every vessel was detained, and on the 7th inst. the documents of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY VESSELS, laying at Carlsham, were taken from them sealed up, and are to be sent to Carlscrona. The continental system is going into operation as fast as it can in Sweden. The situation of an immense valuable American property in Sweden is very distressing.—No export is now permitted, and I think it will all come under the tariff duty before Spring, which will eat it up."

Loss of the Revenge.

A Court of Enquiry was some time since convened on board the Frigate Constitution, for the purpose of investigating the causes which led to the loss of the U. S. schooner Revenge, (wrecked on the 9th ult. on Watch-Hill Reef) and we are now gratified in being able to state that Lieut. PERRY, (her commander) has been honorably acquitted of all blame on the occasion, and that his conduct has met the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy.

New-London Gazette.

PROVIDENCE, FEBRUARY 22.

Yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, the inhabitants of the village of Pawtuxet were alarmed by the cry of fire, which proved to be in the Malt-House connected with the Distillery belonging to Col. *Ephraim Bowen*. Before assistance could be obtained, the Malt-House was entirely consumed, and the fire several times communicated to the Distillery. The citizens, however, by their spirited exertions, extinguished the flames as they gathered on the Distillery; and fortunately preserved the building without much damage.—The Malt-House contained about two thousand bushels of grain, which was destroyed with the building. The loss is estimated at $ 5000. The sum of $ 900 was insured upon the Malt-House, at the *Providence Mutual Fire-Insurance Office*.—American.

C A S H,

And the highest price, will be given for any quantity of Lamb and Sheep SKINS, suitable for Book-Binding, at this Office.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,

FEBRUARY 23, 1811.

ENTERED.

Schooner Augusta, Kimball, D[illegible] marara: Sloop Fame, Earl, Ne[illegible] York: do. Flora, Chace, Richmon[illegible]

CLEARED.

Brig Hiram, Newton, Havann[illegible] Sloop Industry, Chace, Norfolk.

Arrived here on Thursday las[illegible] distress, the Schooner Augusta, [illegible] Kimball, 51 days from Demaran[illegible] New-York, having experienced [illegible] vere gale of wind on the 10th o[illegible] in which he lost his foremast, boat[illegible] every thing swept from the deck[illegible] sprung his mainmast and bows[illegible] Left at Demarara, Jan. 2d, bri[illegible] veller, of and for New-London [illegible] days: Betsey, Kilburn, do. in [illegible] Aborn, Blunt, do. in 3 days; s[illegible] Confident, Thompson, of and [illegible] Ann in 20 days: Hawk, Dul[illegible] do. in 10 days.—Feb. 11th, in [illegible] lat 74, spoke ship Rambler, [illegible] days from Havanna for New-Y[illegible] generously supplied Capt. Kim[illegible] sails and rigging, which enabl[illegible] reach this port.—*Samuel D*[illegible] Cape Ann, (a seaman belongin[illegible] Augusta) perished with fatigue [illegible] cessive cold, on Wednesday nig[illegible]

A Newport brig was at Turks-[illegible] Jan. 27, bound to Jamaica.

At Point Petre, Jan. 18th, sche[illegible] Patty, Baker, and brig Rising-S[illegible] Wood, for this port in 20 days.

Sales at Auctio[illegible]

On MONDAY, February 25, 1811,

G. W. MARTIN & Co. OFFICE,

No. 62, Thames-Street.

Will be sold without any reserve, the following Goods, received per the Huntress and Fame, from New-York.

30 barrels 1st quality retailing Sugar.
4 do. Lump Sugar.
9 Puncheons superior Rum.
4 Pipes and 2 bbls. Country Gin.
7 Boxes Chocolate.
8 do. Mustard.
4 Chests Souchong Tea.
20 Bags 1st quality Coffee.
10 Kegs Tobacco.
2 Cases Hats.
7 Bags Pimento.

Sales to commence at XI o'clock A. M.—Conditions made known at the Sale.

At Private Sale,

30 Barrels Superfine Flour.
10 Boxes Candles.
50 Bags superior Coffee.

February 22, 1811.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 26, 1811, at

CRANSTON & SHAW's OFFICE.

A large and extensive Assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are the following, viz:—

100 Pieces Cotton Shirting.
50 do. Factory Cottons.
10 do. blue Broadcloths.
10 do. mixed Ditto.
10 do. Cassimeres.
8 do. Pelise Cloths.
20 do. Bombazets.
20 dozen Umbrellas.
75 Pieces Mamoodies.
50 do. Calicoes.

Sales to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

CRANSTON & SHAW, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Feb. 22.

INSURANCE SHARES.

FOR SALE, Six Shares in the *Newport Insurance Company.*—Apply to GEORGE MILES.

February 22, 1811.

WORTHY of ATTENTION!

WILLIAM MULLANS,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Newport and its vicinity,

THAT he understands the burning of Lime and Bricks, and as there is lime-stone and clay on this island, sufficient for his purpose, he will undertake to build a kiln, and burn lime and bricks with the small coals from the Rhode-Island coal pits—To any person wishing to be concerned in an undertaking of this kind, which cannot fail of being profitable, he will give every necessary information.

The Subscriber having been regularly bred a stone and brick layer, will alter any chimney that does not carry smoke, so as to completely remedy the complaint—He also sets Stills in the best manner, so that they will not use more than one-half of the fuel now consumed; and will build Ovens in a like economical manner.—He will undertake the setting of grates for burning coal, in the best manner—He undertands plaistering and cornishing with Plaister of Paris and composition, on brick or wood—He also draws plans of Houses, which will prove a saving of at least 1000 dollars out of 6000.—For further information, apply to

WILLIAM MULLANS,

No. 225, Thames-Street

Newport, Feb 22

☞ *One or Two Boys,*

From 12 to 15 years of age, wanted as apprentices to learn the Art of Printing.—Boys from the country, of respectable connexions and of good habits, will meet with every encouragement. Apply at this Office

[illegible]

Among [illegible] *are*

WALLACE, [illegible] kirk, a metrical Romance, by Miss Holford, 1 vol.

The Saracen, or Matilda and Malek Adhel, a crusade Romance, from the French of Madame Cottin, 2 vols.

A Variety of Suttaby's and Walker's elegant minature editions, including Dryden's Virgil, Pope's Works, Telemachus, Zimmerman on Solitude, Ovid's Metamorphoses, Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, Shenstone's Works, Belisarius, a tale by Marmontel, Vicar of Wakefield, Francis's Horace, Milton's Works, Roderick Random, Junius's Letters, Spectator, Sterne's Works, Rowe's Lucan, Goldsmith's Works, Johnson's Rasselas, Mrs. Chapone's Letters, Gregory's Legacy, Mrs. Pilkington's Poems, M'Neil's Poems, Somerville's Works, and Churchill's Poetical Works.

An elegant edition of Walter Scott's Works, consisting of Lay of the last Minstrel, Marmion, and Lady of the Lake, with an elegant portrait of Mr. Scott, in 3 vols.

The Poetical Works of Thomas Campbell, including several Poems from the original manuscript, never before published in this country.—To which is added, a biographical sketch of the author, in 2 vols.

The Borough, a Poem, by the Rev. G. Crabbe, in 1 vol.

The letters of Mrs. Elizabeth Montague, in 1 vol.

The Observer, being a collection of moral, literary, and familiar essays, by Richard Cumberland, in 3 vols.

Buck's Theological Dictionary, 2 vols.

Campbell's Lectures on Ecclesiastical History, to which is added his celebrated essay on Miracles, 1 vol.

Campbell's Lectures on systematic Theology and Pulpit Eloquence, 1 vol.

A Dictionary of select and popular quotations, which are in daily use, taken from the Latin, French, Greek, Spanish and Italian Languages, translated into English, 1 vol.

A L S O,

The best London editions of the following WORKS, among many others, in superb bindings, and many of them embellished with elegant prints:—

Hume and Smollet's History of England, in 16 vols.—Fitzosborne's Letters, by Melmoth—Glover's Leonidas, 2 vols.—Glover's Atheniad, being a sequel to Leonidas, 3 vols.—Thompson's Seasons.—Dictionary of Polite Literature, 2 vols—Milton's Works, 4 vols—Hoole's Tasso and Ariosto, 8 vols.—Locke's Works, 10 vols.—Burke's Works, 8 vols.—Thompson's Works, 3 vols.—Hampton's Polybius, 4 vols—Chatterton's Works, 3 vols—Pausanius's Greece, 3 vols.—Pliny's Letters, 2 vols—Cicero's Letters, 3 vols.—Bisset's Life of Burke, 2 vols.—Baker's Livy, 5 vols.—Leland's translation of Demosthenes' Orations, 2 vols. Beloe's Herodotus, 6 vols.—Gillies' translation of Aristotle's ethics and politics, 3 vols.—Potter's Antiquities of Greece, 2 vols—Smith's Thucydides, 3 vols.—Goldsmith's Works, 4 vols.—Thornton's Plautus, 5 vols.—Johnson's Works, 12 vols.

February 23, 1811.

...R,
...hiladel-
...delivery to

...umber of the AMERICAN REVIEW, OF HISTORY AND POLITICS; and General Repository of Literature and State Papers. —Edited by *ROBERT WALSH*, jun. Esq.

☞ *Subscriptions are still received for this excellent work.*

Port Folio.

THE Agency for the PORT-FOLIO having been transferred to ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, Bookſellers, Newport, all persons indebted for past subscriptions, are requested to make payment to them.—ROUSMANIERE & BARBER are authorized to receive Subscriptions for the current year.

BRADFORD & INSKEEP.
Philadelphia, January 6.

NEW CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

James Hammond,

HAS Purchaſed the BOOKS late belonging to WANTON & RATHBONE'S Providence Circulating Library to which he has ſince added a very conſiderable number of the beſt Publications which could be procured.—All of which will be opened for Circulation on MONDAY NEXT at his DRY GOODS STORE No 104 Thames-ſtreet.— The Library is more extenſive than any other which has ever been eſtabliſhed in Newport and a great proportion of the Books have never been offered for Circulation in this place.

The moſt approved Works of *History, Biography, Voyages and Travels*, have been ſelected for the Circulating Library The collection of *Novels and Romances* is more exte five than can be found in any other Library in America.

The Aſſortment of *Plays* is complete, and of *Magazines and Reviews* includes more than Three Hundred Volumes, publiſhed in Europe and America. Alſo complete ſets of the Gentleman & Ladies Magazines, with elegant Engravings.

Books loaned to Subſcribers or non-ſubſcribers at the uſual terms.

A Catalogue is now publiſhing and will be ready for delivery in a few days, previous to which time a manuſcript Catalogue may be ſeen on application at the Library.

Every new work of merit ſuitable for the purpoſe will be for Circulation as ſoon as publiſhed.

The DRY GOOD Buſineſs will be continued as uſual.

Newport Feb. 1

CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR SALE.

George Wanton,

HAVING relinquiſhed the CIRCULATING LIBRARY buſineſs offers for Sale his *Newport Circulating Library* conſiſting of ſeveral hundred Volumes of Hiſtory, Biography Voyages Travels, Novels Romances, Plays, &c. all of which have been read but not much injured and will be ſold for leſs than half the original value.

Perſons having in their poſſeſſion Books loaned from Wanton & Rathbone's, or George Wanton's Circulating Library are requeſted to return the ſame in the courſe of the enſuing week.

Subſcribers to G WANTON'S Library, can if they pleaſe, complete their term of Subſcription at Mr. HAMMOND'S Circulating Library.

Newport, Feb. 1

Solomon & John F. Townſend.

Have just received at their Stores No. 157 and No. 137 Thames-Street sign of the Eagle.

A HANDSOME Supply of Fall and Winter GOODS which they will ſell as low as can be bought in Newport. among which is a general Aſſortment of ſuperfine Broadcloths and Caſſimeres, of the moſt faſhionable colours waiſtcoatings, ladies and gentlemen's black and white Engliſh ſilk hoſe, cotton and worſted hoſiery, ſhirting cottons, ...n cambricks, black ſilk, florentine, flan-... bombazetts, wildbores, large cotton ...s, cotton laces, peliſe flannells, 11 4 roſe ...ets, fur trimmings, ſilk ſleeves, black ...s, ginghams, &c. &c.

... Muffs and Tippets, ſome of which ...ommonly elegant.

...rt, Oct. 5, 1810.

Carpeting.

JUST RECEIVED AT
...O Richmond's
Store No 153, Thames street.

A LARGE and elegant Aſſortment of Scotch and Engliſh *DOUBLE CARPETING*, which having been bought for caſh ...n, can be ſold from 5s to 6s. the yard, ... quality and pattern, to any of the kind ...d.

A L S O,

A large Aſſortment of ſeaſonable Fancy and Staple Goods, which will be ſold equally cheap for Caſh.

Newport Jan 19

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York flour of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the buſhel or ſmaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the buſhel; Coal by the buſhel *Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, ſuitable for Ovens.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers having commenced buſineſs under the Firm of

ANTHONY & HISCOX,

Offer for ſale at their Store on the Ferry Wharf, oppoſite Mr *Benjamin Wightman's* a genuine Aſſortment of Groceries, which they intend to ſell as low as can be purchaſed in town.—They ſolicit the patronage of the public.

The ſmalleſt favor will be gratefully acknowledged.

HENRY ANTHONY,
JOHN S. HISCOX.
Newport Dec. 28.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers formed a connexion in buſineſs on the 1ſt inſtant which will be conducted under the firm of

Cranſton & Shaw

As they intend devoting their attention entirely to the *Auction & Commission Business* the intereſt of thoſe who may employ them, will neceſſarily be more effectually promoted. Caſh liberally advanced on Goods depoſited for private or public ſale.

HENRY Y. CRANSTON.
HENRY SHAW.
Newport Sept. 26 1810.

CRANSTON & SHAW,

Have for Sale

5 Hhds. 4th proof Jamaica RUM.
5 Pipes do. Brandy.
35 Bags Coffee.
10 Cheſts Souchong Tea.
Newport Nov. 24.

TO LET,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and Garden ſituated in Spring-ſtreet, owned and occupied by the late John Baniſter, Eſq For further particulars and terms, apply to

CHRISTIANA BANISTER,
JOHN BANISTER.
Newport, Feb 1.

FOR SALE,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and a large Lot of Land ſituated in Golden-Hill ſtreet, No 4 now occupied by the ſubſcriber, which for pleaſantneſs of ſituation is exceeded by ... If the above Houſe is not ſold by the 4th of March next, it will on that day be ſold at Public Auction, on the premiſes.—For further particulars apply to

PHINEAS CLARKE
Newport, Feb 1.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

To be ſold at Public Auction
on MONDAY March 4 1811.

A FARM ſituated in Weſterly containing about 160 acres, which William Babcock died poſſeſſed of, and which he in his laſt will and teſtament ordered ſold by his Executor.—Said Farm is pleaſantly ſituated on Pawcatuck River, and is a valuable ſtand for a wharf and ſtore. There is a great proportion of valuable wood and timber bordering on Pawcatuck River, and very convenient for water conveyance. It is ſurveyed into, and will be ſold in lots to accommodate purchaſers. Thoſe who may wiſh to purchaſe will do well to examine the ſeveral lots previous to the day of ſale. A liberal credit will be offered on approved ſecurity. Sale to commence on the premiſes at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROWSE BABCOCK, *Executor.*
Weſterly, Dec. 1, 1810.

George Miles,

HAS taken the Southern half of the Fire proof Brick Store oppoſite Mr Townſend's Coffee-Houſe, where he offers for ſale

19 half-cheſts } Bohea *TEAS* of the firſt
13 quarter- do. } quality for retailing
A few cheſts Souchong Ditto.
One trunk Gentlemen's Gloves, aſſorted
A few Piece Goods - *Also*
India Point Gin in Pipes and barrels.
8 hhds Wilmington Tobacco
38 Firkins ſhipping Butter and
A ſmall bill of Exchange on LONDON.
Newport, Nov. 16.

FOR SALE at the Store of

J. GOULD & SON.

No 176 Thames street.

ELEGANT Engliſh and Dutch Broadcloths Caſſimeres and Princes Cords.—Alſo an Aſſortment of ſecond and low priced Cloths Caſſimeres and ſuperb fancy Veſtings.

They gratefully acknowledge paſt favours in the Tayloring line, and hope by unremitting attention to merit a continuance

All theſe indebted to them by Note or Book Account, are requeſted to call and ſettle the ſame, and all perſons having demands againſt them are requeſted to call and receive their dues.

Newport Oct. 19 1810

Frenchtown Catholic Seminary Lottery.

THE Drawing of the Frenchtown Catholic Seminary LOTTERY, Third Claſs will poſitively commence on the firſt MONDAY of March next. Perſons having drawn Tickets in the preſent Claſs and who have neglected taking out the ſame are hereby requeſted to call immediately or they will be ſealed up and lodged with the Town-Clerk of this town, for the benefit of thoſe perſons only who purchaſed their Tickets of the Managers, or ſome perſon legally authoriſed by them to ſell the ſame.

PARDON TILLINGHAST, }
THOMAS FRY, } *Managers*
GEORGE CARD, }
East-Greenwich, Dec 12.

☞ TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had of the Managers, and at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Albert W. Gardiner,

No. 102 Thames-street.

HAS received by the lateſt arrivals at Boſton an extenſive Aſſortment of faſhionable DRY GOODS, which together with his former Aſſortment comprifes almoſt every article in demand.—The above Goods were purchaſed on ſuch terms as enables him to ſell them much cheaper than the uſual prices.—He returns his ſincere thanks to his former cuſtomers and ſolicits a continuance of their favours.

Newport Dec. 6.

TO LET,

And Possession given the 25th of March.

A FARM containing ſixty Acres of excellent Land, with a large Dwelling Houſe Barn and other out-houſes thereon, ſituated in Middletown, about two miles from Newport.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JOHN WOOD
Newport, Dec. 6.

FOR SALE *or* TO LET,

THE Dwelling-Houſe lately owned and occupied by *Christopher Townsend* and is a convenient tenement for one or two families: has a good Garden, a well of water in the Houſe, and a ſhop adjoining.—For terms, apply to Capt. *Charles Southworth* or to WILLIAM MOORE, jun.

Newport, Jan 10

Stone Cutting.

At No. 3, Shearman's Wharf

WHERE may be had Hearths Fire Places, mantles, jambs, ſteps threſholds, lintles arches, keys, plain and ruſtic corners, window caps and ſills, underpinning and all other ſtone work for building, executed with neatneſs, accuracy and diſpatch by

JAMES STEVENS.

Also, Marble and ſlate Monuments, Tomb and Grave ſtones, are made and engraved at No 222, Thames ſtreet.
Newport, Oct 4

NOTICE!

THE Subſcriber being duly empowered by the *PROGRESSIVE COMPANY* as their Agent to collect all the Notes and accounts of ſaid Company, gives this public Notice to all perſons who may be indebted to pay the ſame within Thirty Days or they will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney and thoſe having demands againſt the Company to exhibit them to

NATHANIEL SWEET, *Agent*
Newport, Feb 9

FINAL NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber requeſts all thoſe who have unſettled Accounts or Notes of long ſtanding to make an immediate adjuſtment of the ſame with SHERMAN & LAWTON who are hereby authorized to ſettle all his unſettled affairs. Notes or ... will be received from thoſe who cannot make it convenient to pay caſh. His preſent arrangements in buſineſs ... demand the ... he hopes will be complied with ... reaſon to prevent the neceſſity of reſorting to more unpleaſant meaſures.

JOB SHERMAN.
Newport, ... 1810

Henry Bull & Co.

No. 78 Thames street.
HAVE FOR SALE.

CLEAR and Merchantable pine and ſpruce Boards: Timber, window frame ſtuff, ſpruce and hemlock ſcantling; 500,000 cedar and pine ſhingles; cedar clapboards; laths; birch boards, plank and joſt; 2½ and 3 inch pine and ſpruce plank, ſuitable for ſhip building or repairing; an aſſortment of Nails; Paints of various colours by the keg.—Alſo a general aſſortment of GROCERIES wholeſale and retail.—American manufactured Cotton Yarn and cloth cheaper than at any other ſtore in Newport.—They have now on hand 10 pipes country gin of a ſuperior flavour; 20 bbls. prime Pork; 12 bales upland Cotton; 60 boxes mould candles; 50 do beſt brown ſoap; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck by the bolt; Hyſon, Hyſon-ſkin and Souchong Tea by the cheſt, and a few hogſheads retailing molaſſes All which will be diſpoſed of on the moſt liberal terms

They likewiſe inform their friends they tranſact Auction and Commiſſion buſineſs, Every attention will be paid to the intereſts of their employers, and every favour gratefully acknowledged

N. B. Perſons wiſhing to purchaſe Lumber by the Cargo may be ſupplied on the moſt advantageous terms and ſhorteſt notice

Newport August 30 1810

Co-Partnerſhip formed

THE ſubſcribers having formed a connection in buſineſs, under the Firm of

George W. Martin & Co

Offer their ſervices in tranſacting Auction and Commiſſion Buſineſs—They ſolicit the patronage of their friends and pledge their beſt exertions to promote the intereſts of thoſe who will pleaſe to favor them with their commands

GEORGE W. MARTIN.
JOHN H WHEELWRIGHT.
Newport, Jan. 4

George W. Martin & Co

OFFER at Private Sale at their Store No 62 Thames-ſtreet at the head of ...cott's Wharf the following Articles on favourable terms, viz:—

15 Pipes Cognac Brandy } Of a ſuperior
10 qr caſks Malaga Wine } quality.
5 Hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
1 Pipe Holland's Gin
15 Cheſts Hyſon }
30 do Hyſon ſkin } *TEAS of the latest importation.*
55 do. Souchong. }
29 quarter-cheſts Bohea }
3000 wt. Loaf Sugar.
Boxes Brown Sugars
1000 wt. Ginger & 20 wt. Nutmegs.
Caſſia Allſpice Pepper and Cloves.
1000 wt. Twine
50 boxes No 1 & 2 Chocolate.
Spermaceti and mould Candles.
60 boxes firſt quality Raiſins.
10 kegs Starch.
100000 beſt Spaniſh Cigars.
150 Bags and barrels Coffee.
29 Barrels prime Pork.
18 barrels and half barrels meſs Beef.
18 Tons Iron aſſorted.—Nail Rods.
1 barrel Pot Aſh
10 barrels ſuperfine Flour.
2 boxes ſuperior Muſtard.

A L S O

Juſt received direct from Liverpool a few elegant Dining Sets complete and 50 Grates aſſorted Liverpool Ware.

Newport Jan 4

State of Rhode-Iſland & Providence Plantations.

In General Assembly October Session A. D. 1810.

RESOLVED, That Ten Thouſand Dollars of ſaid Tax be appropriated to the purchaſe of the evidences of the regiſtered public debt of this State under the direction and management of Commiſſioners to be appointed by the General Aſſembly.

Resolved That Meſſrs SAMUEL W. BRIDGHAM JOHN L BOSS jun CHARLES BRAYTON and NATHANIEL HAZARD be appointed Commiſſioners to purchaſe the ſaid evidences of the ſaid regiſtered public debt, in ſuch way and manner and on ſuch terms as they may think moſt advantageous to the public intereſt That ſaid Commiſſioners give public notice of their appointment in the newſpapers, advertiſing the creditors holding ſuch evidences to ſend to them or either of them on or before the firſt Monday of April next ſealed propoſals of the terms on which they will ſell the ſame; and that if propoſals equally advantageous to the State ſhall be made for the ſale of a greater amount of ſaid debt than can be purchaſed by the ſum hereby appropriated, the amount thereof ſhall be applied in a ratable proportion to the demands of the ſeveral creditors

A true Copy:—
Witness, SAMUL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

In conformity to the above recited Act the Commiſſioners therein appointed will receive from the holders of this ſtate's certificates of regiſtered debt ſealed propoſals of the terms on which they will ſell the ſame, and requeſt they may be tranſmitted (free of poſtage) to either of us, and directed to ſaid Commiſſioners, on or before the firſt Monday of April next, being the time limited by ſaid Act.

SAMUEL W. BRIDGHAM
JOHN L. BOSS ju
CHARLES BRAYTON
NATHANIEL HAZARD.
Newport Dec 27 1810.

NEWPORT HOTEL *for Sale.*

THAT noted and valuable ſtand for a TAVERN now occupied by Capt Richard Barker, with the ſtore ſtable coach houſe &c. all in complete repair, is now offered for ſale. Alſo a Lot of excellent Land containing 4 acres half a mile from town. Alſo a Garden Lot in Barney Street 100 feet by 48 Poſſeſſion ... October next For further particulars enquire of JOHN A. COLLINS

Newport, Nov 19, 1810

Ship-Chandlery.

THE Subſcribers at their Store on Handy's Wharf, offer for ſale, on good terms, Bar Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1¼ to 3 inch flat; 5 8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch ſquare—Stoves, Cambooſes and Anchors, of various ſizes.—Linſeed and Lamp Oil, Paints of different colours; Tar Pitch, Turpentine and Roſin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours: Sheathing Paper; Spike and Nails aſſorted; Hooks and Thimbles wood and braſs Compaſſes; Quadrants; Teleſcopes; Book Charts, &c together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery neceſſary for the equipment of veſſels.—Orders from diſtant cuſtomers will meet with due attention.—*Also just received*, 2500 buſhels Bonaviſta Salt, and 6 Tons Philadelphia Bar Iron.

EARL & ALLSTON.
Newport June 2 1809.

$120,000 & upwards!

MAY be gained for the ſmall ſum of NINE DOLLARS in the *GRAND UNION COLLEGE LOTTERY* No. 2 which will poſitively commence drawing the 23d of April next.—Scheme as follows:—

3	Prizes of	25 000 Dollars.
1	Do.	10 000
1	Do.	5 000
2	Do.	2 000
5	Do.	1 006
28	Do.	500

Beſides a large number of ſmaller Prizes.

Orders for Tickets and Quarters in the above Lottery will receive immediate attention at the *Exchange & Lottery Office* of J. C. SHAW, who will pay all Prizes on Tickets ſold at his Office as ſoon as due.—Whole Tickets 9 Dollars —Quarters 2 dollars 37 1-2 Cents

Newport, Dec 14.

Howland & Eddy,

Offer for sale on accommodating terms at No. 71 & 73 Thames street.

A FEW Hogſheads St. Croix Rum Ten Quarter-caſks Sherry Wine, (ſuperior quality): A few cheſts Hyſon, Hyſon-ſkin and Souchong Teas; A conſtant ſupply Groceries, as uſual.

Newport. Sept. 14, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A LOT of Land in Waſhington ſtreet directly oppoſite *William Dennis's* meaſuring 50 feet front and 100 rear. This Lot is free of quitrent and a warrantee deed will be given.— For further particulars enquire of JAMES TAYLOR or of the ſubſcriber.

CHARLES GORTON.
Newport, Nov 6

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

And possession given the 25th of March.

A FARM lying in South Kingstown, on Socatucket River, late belonging to Jeſſe Robinſon, deceaſed, and known by the name of the Allen Farm conſiſting of about 96 Acres For further particulars and terms, apply to

ROBERT ROBINSON.
Newport Jan. 5

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-Houſe and Lot of Land pleaſantly ſituated in Broad ſtreet No 7 now occupied by Mr. Levy. —For terms &c. apply to

HENRY HUDSON.
Newport Oct. 5 1810.

A FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subſcriber being about to remove, offers for ſale his FARM, conſiſting of about 240 Acres, the greateſt part of it being of the firſt quality of tillage and meadow land in the beſt ſtate of cultivation ſituated in the centre of the town of Little Compton, within a few rods of the Meeting-Houſe and Town Houſe.—On ſaid Farm are three Dwelling-Houſes one of which is nearly new, large and well finiſhed, with a Store adjoining and a large barn, nearly new, with other out buildings, neceſſary to a Farm. There is a griſt mill and an excellent orchard on ſaid Farm. Said Farm is well watered in different parts, and fenced wholly with ſtone wall, and divided into Lots from 5 to 10 acres each, and amongſt other advantages, ſaid Farm is ſo ſituated by roads paſſing it, that nearly every lot opens directly into the public road It is an excellent ſituation for any gentleman who wiſhes to be concerned in trade, as well as farming as the ſtore above mentioned is now and for many years has been occupied in retailing Engliſh and Weſt-India Goods to a large amount.—Any Gentleman wiſhing to purchaſe Real Eſtate, has ſeldom an opportunity to inveſt his property in one ſo well ſituated, and with ſo many advantages appertaining thereto Poſſeſſion will be given on the 25th March next, or in one year from that time, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.— For further particulars apply to the Subſcriber living on the premiſes

ANDREW TAYLOR
Little Compton Jan 21 1811.

TAKE NOTICE.

To be ſold at Public Auction,

To the highest Bidder on MONDAY, the 29th day of April next (if fair weather if not the first fair day after) if not previously disposed of at private sale

THAT large and elegant brick HOUSE, ſituated in Portſmouth on the turnpike road leading from Briſtol Ferry to Newport, The Houſe contains 14 rooms and two large Halls, very convenient for parties of pleaſure, ... dining rooms for large companies.— The elevated ſituation of the Houſe affords a ... proſpect and is well calculated for ... and an excellent ſtand ... tavern Terms of payment made eaſy.

Alſo will be ſold on the ſame day, (if not ... before) 35 ſhares in ſaid Turnpike ... particulars enquire of *Abraham* ... or the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes.

...ARTEAS FISH
Portſmouth, Jan. 9.